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The Defense Program

THE NAVY DOCTOR

RECENT approval by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee of S. 2284, which would authorize appointment of 100 acting assistant surgeons in the Navy for 18-month temporary tours, and recent call of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for applicants for examinations to be held during the first week in May call attention to the varied services performed by the doctors of the Navy.

S. 2284 which has been endorsed by Secretary of the Navy Edison and by Surgeon General McIntire would authorize appointment of 75 additional acting assistant surgeons, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade). Legislation now permits annual appointment of 25 such officers, but there is a shortage of 130 officers in the Navy Medical Corps. It will be necessary to appoint 75 new officers a year for the next five years to make up the shortage.

At present, with the exception of the 25 acting assistant surgeons, medical graduates are given permanent appointments. These permanent appointees have served a one-year internship at civil hospitals. The acting surgeon system is advocated because it will give the Navy 18 months to determine the qualification and aptitude of an appointee for naval service and will permit his serving his internship at a naval hospital.

The examinations called by the Navy Department lead to permanent appointment as assistant surgeons and are open to graduates of Class A medical schools between the ages of 21 and 32 at time of appointment. There is also provision for appointment of acting assistant surgeons (under the quota of 25), open to members of the senior classes of Class A medical schools.

Medical officers of the Navy enjoy a particularly attractive type of duty. Upon appointment in the naval service, they are assigned to duty at one of the 16 naval hospitals for a period of one year, after which they are available for duty at naval stations, at sea, on foreign shore assignments and with U. S. Marine Corps activities. As a general rule, after the first year of service medical officers in the junior grades are assigned to sea duty for two years, then returned to shore duty within the continental limits of the United States for a period of approximately three years. They are then assigned to foreign shore duty for two years, the periods of duty other than continental shore duty alternating between sea duty and foreign shore duty. In so far as is practicable, consideration is given the officer's preference for the type of duty he desires.

Navy medical officers are afforded unusual opportunities in every branch of medical science. Those interested in tropical medicine or public health may be detailed to duty in the Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoa, Cuba, the Virgin Islands or other insular possessions. The Medical Corps has several assignments in Alaska and two Navy surgeons are at present with the U. S.

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Increased Allotments for C. & G. S. S. Approved

A directive is now being compiled in the War Department detailing the method by which the chiefs of branches are to select officers for recommendation to attend the expanded classes at the Command and General Staff School next Winter and Spring.

The 225 officers appointed some time ago, before the expansion was decided upon, were selected from among officers not more than 42 years of age, and half of them had to be less than 40 years of age. The 175 additional student officers to attend the class beginning 1 Sept. must not have reached the age of 50 by 1 Sept. 1940 and must have been born prior to 1 Sept. 1903. The latter age limits, it is understood, will also be applied to the second class which will begin 15 Jan., except that they must be less than 50 on 15 Jan., and be born prior to 15 Jan. 1904.

The allocation of the new students for the additional classes has been decided upon as follows:

Arm or Service	Additional 175 for Sept. Class	400 for Jan. class
Infantry	84	177
Cavalry	20	42
Field Artillery	34	73
Coast Art. Corps	19	42
Corps of Engineers	12	26
Signal Corps	6	13
Air Corps	0	10
Adj. Gen. Dept.	0	2
Quartermaster Corps	0	5
Med. Corps	0	4
Ordnance Dept.	0	4
Chem. War. Service	0	2

An innovation for the new shortened classes is now in course of preparation. It is planned to give each of the new students a preparatory course by correspondence. (Please turn to Page 572)

Navy Reorganization

Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison will take the stand before the special subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee on Monday, 26 Feb. to express the official Navy Department viewpoint on the various plans that have been proposed for reorganization of the Navy Department.

The decision to begin hearings on reorganization of the Navy Department was reached at a meeting of the subcommittee on Tuesday, 20 Feb. Representative Colgate W. Darden, of Va., chairman of the subcommittee, said at the conclusion of Tuesday's executive session that the Secretary's testimony will be followed by that of the Assistant Secretary, the Chief of Naval Operations and the balance of the bureau chiefs.

At the same time, Representative Darden made public the report of the Navy Department General Board on the Vinson plan for Navy reorganization. The General Board recommended against enactment of the Vinson plan and suggested reorganization along lines that would give almost complete control of the Department to the Chief of Naval Operations, with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary with relatively minor offices.

The General Board recommended the consolidation of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Engineering into one bureau, to be called the Bureau of Ships. It also recommended that the Bureau of Navigation be renamed the Bureau of Personnel. With the exception of these changes, the General Board recommended that the present bureau system be retained, with major power centered by law in the Office of Naval Operations. It was also recommended that the Chief of Naval Operations be given two assistants "of adequate rank" who would function in his place in case of illness, death, etc.

Mr. Darden said that he is having the Navy Department prepare figures on the number of officers in duty in Washington, arranged so as to indicate the increase by years. He said that there are entirely too many officers on duty in Washington, and, in the popular mind, it is becoming difficult to determine whether the Navy is

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Line Generals as Branch Chiefs

Secretary of War Woodring this week asked Congress to authorize the appointment of the Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery, from among the brigadier generals of the line. At the same time Mr. Woodring asked that the number of brigadier generals of the line be increased by four so as to leave the same number of generals as at present available for other assignments.

Chiefs of the branches are now appointed from among the colonels and are given the temporary rank of major general during their four year tenure of office. They are entitled to retire with the rank of major general and it is the practice for them to retire upon the completion of their tour of duty. There have been occasions in the past when the chiefs have elected to remain on the active list, reverting to the rank of colonel. It is recalled that General Malin Craig served as Chief of Cavalry later becoming a major general of the line and chief of staff with the rank of general.

Under the War Department's plan it would still be possible to select the chiefs from among the colonels, appointing the officer a brigadier general of the line and chief of branch concurrently. The only difference would be that at the termination of his tour as chief the officer would revert to the rank of brigadier general of the line instead of colonel as at present.

Secretary Woodring said that it is planned to extend the idea to the Air Corps at a later date.

While no mention was made of other branches, there has been some discussion as to whether or not the plan presages the eventual extension of the idea to the appointment of line generals to be chiefs of the services. There would be precedent for this, for there have been occasions where line colonels were appointed to head the services.

The text of the War Department's letter to Congress follows:

"There is enclosed a draft of a bill to provide for the selection of the chief of infantry, chief of cavalry, chief of field artillery, and chief of coast artillery from among the brigadier generals of the line. The bill does not increase the number

(Please turn to Page 572)

Higher Pay for Enlisted Men Urged by Woodring

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring informed Congress this week that it is his belief that before any pay legislation looking toward an increase in officers' pay is considered, the enlisted pay situation should be rectified.

Mr. Woodring's views were contained in a letter to Senator Morris Sheppard, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, written in response to a request from the Senator for his views on the report of the Interdepartmental Pay Committee.

As reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 10 Feb., in connection with Secretary of the Navy Edison's letter on service pay, Secretary Woodring informed the committee that President Roosevelt has stated that service pay legislation at this time is not in accord with his financial program and must await the action of a future Congress. Mr. Edison's letter did not comment on the pay situation, but consisted of only one short paragraph calling attention to the President's adverse stand on pay legislation.

Coast Guard

The Coast Guard merely reaffirmed its previous position in a short report, and ended by citing the President's disapproval. The Coast Guard report pointed out that in event of war, the Coast Guard becomes part of the Navy and should have as nearly as possible an identical pay set-up.

Woodring's Letter

Secretary Woodring said that he was glad that the committee was going to take up the entire pay situation and cited adequate pay as an important part of the national defense. He reviewed the expansion programs of the services, pointing out the increased responsibility resting on enlisted personnel through the modernization of the Army. Provision for the well-being of the personnel is as essential as guns or munitions he said. He declared that while the War Department does not at present have difficulties in enlisting up to strength, difficulty is being encountered in keeping trained men in the Army due to the more attractive offers in industry and in the other governmental agencies for trained men. If the Army is to retain a trained force, he stated, adjustments must be made. He discarded as antique the theory that personnel is a commodity to be paid for at the lowest bid figure. He declared that it has been contended that so long as men will enlist at the present rates, no concern should be felt. The government, he stated, is not justified in applying this to the Army.

Taking up the majority report of the Interdepartmental Pay Committee, he declared that the majority, while backing the present pay system, advocates certain changes and adjustments and increases to adjust the pay to the cost of living and equalize service pay. The minority, he stated, while asking upward revision, doubts the merits of the present system and would apply increases in a different manner.

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Editors' Comment on Various Subjects Concerning the Armed Services

Commenting on the nation-wide observance of National Defense week from Lincoln's to Washington's Birthdays, the Atlanta, Ga., *Journal* stated, "The prime purpose of National Defense Week is peace. No one, we take it, would contend that vast armaments are a guarantee against war; but whoever has read history and watched current events must be aware that weakness is an invitation to aggressors."

"Not a phenomenon," states the Dallas, Texas, *News*, "is the fact that as war threatens most, interest in defense deepens, so that now as last year the advent of National Defense Week finds interested as well as generous response from civilian organizations asked to cooperate."

"Leaders in the observance of National Defense Week will be the members of the Reserve Officers' Association," says the Tampa, Fla., *Tribune*. "Approximately 107,000 reserve officers in all parts of the nation, commissioned in various branches of the Army, stand by subject to emergency calls. It is they who have taken the lead in acquainting the public with the status and needs of national defense."

General editorial approval was accorded Secretary of War Woodring's statement that even in war he would oppose censorship of the American press. "Our nation has thrived because of the freedom of its press," declared the Mason City, Iowa, *Globe-Gazette*. "Secretary Woodring is evidently acquainted with the objectives of the newspapers of the country. He rightly says that they have the best interests of the nation at heart."

"Why did Secretary Woodring feel called upon to make the statement?" asks the Oakland, Calif., *Tribune*. "Has he learned in Washington that there is an element of officialdom that is toying with the idea to override the Constitutional provision (against censorship) if we are drawn into a war?"

Referring to recurrent attempts to abolish useless Army posts, the Dallas, Texas, *Times-Herald* commented, "Texas, in common with all other states, has Army posts, and it would be hard to convince residents of this State that any one of them is obsolete. But in states that have posts that should be abandoned in the interest of

economy and to strengthen the national defense, the attitude of the public is the same as it is in Texas. For this reason, it is not likely that any post will be moved or abandoned."

Discussing the War Department's plan to recall 300 retired officers to active duty as instructors and for recruiting duty, the St. Louis, Mo., *Globe-Democrat* observes, "Officers whose temporary return to the colors is desired should be fit instructors in that most them probably have roots sunk deep in war experience and whether they were retired for age or disabling wounds may be expected to match and even exceed in instructional ability those they will relieve to the war games of the season."

"Representative Donald L. O'Toole has done well to call the attention of the Navy Department to the present plight of Mrs. Sadie L. Monnsen of Brooklyn, who is in such reduced circumstances that she will be unable to go to Puget Sound in May to attend the christening of a new destroyer which is to be named in honor of her late husband, Lt. Mons Monnsen."

"Representative O'Toole's suggestion," continues the Brooklyn, N. Y., *Eagle*, "is that a naval plane be assigned to transport her to the West Coast..."

"We hope that Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison finds a way to carry it into execution so that the naval hero's widow will not be deprived of the opportunity to participate in an event which would be a happy memory for the rest of her life. It seems as if she were entitled to at least that much consideration from the government."

"The Marines Are Telling," the Dallas, Texas, *News* has titled its discussion of the current selection investigation. "Under the best of circumstances," the *News* says, "the personal equation cannot be kept out of selection, and the best of circumstances seldom exist. On the other hand, promotion by seniority encourages routine and wooden soldiering."

"The best system is a combination of the two—promotion by seniority where merit, not necessarily relative merit, exists. But this is exactly what the Navy and the Marine Corps are supposed to have. And the complaint is frequent and sometimes profane to the effect that they don't get it."

Defense Program

(Continued from First Page)

Antarctic Expedition. Excellent opportunities are afforded those interested in medical field service, which is obtained by assignments to the Marine Corps activities in China, in Hawaii, and other insular possessions and with the brigades of the Fleet Marine Force in California and Virginia.

Sea duty is attractive to many medical officers. Ships are provided with sick bays, in reality small hospitals, which care for the personnel of the ship. The larger ships such as battleships, tenders and aircraft carriers, have medical and surgical equipment comparable with hospitals of a small city. Ships of this type have from two to five medical officers and either one or two dental officers attached to them. The USS Relief, the hospital ship of the Navy, was constructed as a hospital ship and has every facility to treat medical or surgical conditions. Several medical and dental officers are attached to the Relief at all times. Other types of sea duty to which naval medical officers are assigned are heavy cruisers, light cruisers, transports, oil tankers, survey ships, submarines and destroyers and their tenders, supply ships, repair ships and gun boats.

Naval medical officers are encouraged to develop a specialty after they have completed their first sea cruise. Shortly before completion of his sea duty, the Navy doctor may request special training in the Medical Department specialty in which he is interested. All requests of this nature are acted upon by a special board in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and, if approved, the Navy doctor is sent to a hospital for training and experience in that specialty for one year. Upon completion of this training, he is assigned to post graduate instruction at one of the many medical centers in the United States for a period up to one year after which in so far as is practicable, he is retained in that type of duty. Some of the specialties in which qualifications may be obtained are surgery; medicine, otolaryngology; X-ray; laboratory; pathology; public health; psychiatry; deep sea diving; aviation medicine (flight surgery); gas warfare, and tropical medicine. Several officers have been trained in research particularly applying to problems arising in submarine and aircraft activities.

A large percentage of the medical officers of the Navy above the rank of lieutenant hold memberships in National Medical Specialist Societies and a few

in International Medical Scientific Societies.

Report on Service Pay

(Continued from First Page)

He said that the inference must be drawn that the Navy seeks the establishment of a separate pay system for the Naval service.

He said that the Pay Readjustment Act of 1922 established the principle that in all services, the pay should be the same for personnel of the same grade with the same length of service. The War Department, Mr. Woodring said, still adheres to this basic principle and believes readjustments can be made within present legislative framework.

He declared that it is recognized that absolute equality of pay for the various classes in the service cannot be obtained unless there is a uniform system of promotion, including proportional establishment of enlisted grades and ratings. However, he contended, such action is neither practicable or necessary. In this connection, he emphasized that the War Department will not willingly accept any change in existing law that would place the enlisted personnel of the Army in an inferior position to other services in the matter of pay.

Turning to the cost of living, he cited increases in the cost, while the purchasing power of the dollar has decreased and pay increases have not kept pace. His survey, in this connection, he said, has brought him to the conclusion that serious study should be given to general increases in pay, as recommended in priority 2 of the Pay Committee report.

Taking up the specific recommendations, he said that his special concern was in the necessity for action to improve the pay situation of enlisted men of the Army. His most strongly worded endorsement was for the proposal to increase from \$21 to \$30 per month the base pay of enlisted men of the 7th grade upon completion of their recruiting training. He expressed advocacy of the theory of absolute equality in base pay, grade for grade, as among all the services. At present, he said, the rates of pay provided for the 4th, 5th and 6th grades are less for the Army and the Marine Corps than for the Navy.

The Secretary declared that there appears no reason for this disparity and recommended that it be adjusted.

He asked that favorable consideration be given to establishing longevity increases as recommended in the majority report; i.e., an increase of 10 (instead of 5) percentum in the base pay after four

years of service. Mr. Woodring said that this will remove the present pay differences between the enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps, on one hand, and the Navy and Coast Guard on the other. He favored extension of longevity payments through the 28th year of service. He said that the stoppage of longevity increases after 16 (or 20) years of service in services that usually continue men on active duty for 30 or more years is unfair in that the man's value increases greatly during the latter years of his service. Elaborating on this question, he said that periodic pay increases in recognition of such increased value of service should be made. He said that the fact that the Navy transfers men to the reserve list on half-pay on the completion of 20 years' service should not be a deterrent to recognizing the worth of enlisted men of the Army who serve on the active list the full 30 or more years.

Taking up the question of specialists' grades in the Army, he said that under present law this added compensation may not be included in the computation of increased pay for length of service or for retirement pay. He said that this specialist situation arose in the Army due to the reluctance of the Army to create non-commissioned officers who will exercise no command or authority over other enlisted men. He said that these specialists are vitally necessary in light of the motorization and mechanization of the Army and recommended that their pay situation be improved by permitting them to count specialist pay for longevity or retirement.

He cited the fact that the Pay Committee has indicated a disparity in favor of the Army in the matter of allowances granted to enlisted men of the first three grades in allowances for quarters and travel of dependents over the other services. He also noted the action of the Pay Committee in pointing out that a disparity exists in the Army itself, wherein enlisted men on the DEML attached to National Guard receive \$35 per month for quarters, whereas enlisted men in other categories, stationed away from public quarters, get only \$22.50 per month. He said that enlisted men, especially with dependents, have difficulty in obtaining quarters for \$22.50 per month. He said that he favors adjustment of these disparities in accordance with the report of the IDC.

Pointing out that the Coast Guard representative on the IDC recommended extending the Army allowances to enlisted men of the Coast Guard, Mr. Woodring said that he concurs in this belief and

thinks such allowances should be identical for all of the services.

He said that he favors the existing system of clothing allowance for enlisted men of the Army, and, in view of the Coast Guard's endorsement of this method, urges that it be adopted for that service if it is agreeable to the Treasury Department.

With regard to warrant officers, Mr. Woodring recommended that the longevity system be extended or modified to parallel that recommended for enlisted men, i.e., to extend payments for longevity through the 28th year of service, a maximum of 40 per cent as contrasted to the present 25 per cent of base pay. He said that the existing lack of provision for pay increases for warrant officers of the Army has caused dissatisfaction and that the adjustment of the situation is essential. He also advocated increase in rental and subsistence allowance for warrant officers.

He concurred in the recommendations of the majority report with regard to nurses, with increased pay based on length of service and higher pay for nurses retiring in the higher grades. He also concurred in the recommendation that nurses in the Public Health Service be given parity with nurses in the Nurse Corps of the Army and the Navy.

He said that he is chiefly concerned with the pay situation of the enlisted men and that they should receive first consideration. With regard to commissioned personnel, he stated that they are underpaid in comparison with other government personnel holding similarly responsible positions. He cited the increased cost of living and said that although the Act of July 31, 1939, providing automatic promotion of second lieutenants and first lieutenants has helped some, he believes that a modest increase in pay should be given second lieutenants of the Army and ensigns of the Navy.

Concerning the pay situation of brigadier generals and rear admirals (lower half) whereby they receive the same pay as colonels (Army) and captains (Navy) he advocated that brigadier generals receive an increase and also major generals to preserve the balance. He cited the increased expenses and responsibilities of general officers.

He strongly emphasized that he does not favor increased pay for any officer group until enlisted pay has been adjusted.

He again said that enlisted men are deserving of first consideration.

Taking up priority 2, he said that any

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Third Army Maneuvers

There appears below a table showing the principal organizations which will participate in the Third Army maneuver, together with the names of the Commanding Officers.

Lt. Gen. S. D. Embick, USA, commanding the Third Army, will direct this maneuver which involves the largest concentration of Regular troops ever held in this country in time of peace—a total of about 70,000 troops.

The maneuver will be held in the Sabine River Area (Texas-Louisiana) from 5 May to 25 May 1940.

Blue Forces

Unit	Commanding Officer
I. Army Troops	
a. 7th Cav. Brigade	Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee
(1) 1st Cavalry	Col. Henry W. Baird
(2) 13th Cavalry	Col. Jack W. Heard
(3) 68th FA	Col. Marshall Magruder
(4) Ord., Engr., Med., Qm. Misl.	
b. 66th Inf. (Lt. Tks.)	Lt. Col. A. C. Gillem, Jr.
c. 67th Inf. (Med. Tks.)	
d. 1st Bn., 68th Inf. (Light Tanks)	Maj. John L. Pierce
e. 2nd Bn., 68th Inf. (Light Tanks)	Maj. Robert I. Stack
f. 6th Infantry	Capt. T. L. Dunn, Inf.
g. 29th Infantry	Col. H. B. Crea, Inf.
h. 24th Infantry	Col. Oscar W. Griswold
i. Ord., Engr., Qm., Med., Misl.	Col. Jas. M. Lockett
II. IV Corps	
a. Corps Troops:	
(1) 16th Med. Rgt.	Col. H. P. Carter, MC
(2) 13th FA Brig.	Brig. Gen. Wm. Bryden
(a) 17th FA	Lt. Col. A. V. Arnold, FA
(b) 36th FA	Lt. Col. W. W. Hess, Jr.
(3) 62d Coast Arty.	Col. Oliver L. Spiller
(4) 21st Engineers	Lt. Col. D. A. Davison
(5) 18th Engineers	Lt. Col. D. D. Elliott
(6) 6th Cavalry	Col. John Millikin, Cav.
(7) Aviation	
(8) Ord., Engr., Sig. Qm., Misl.	
b. 1st Division	Brig. Gen. W. C. Short
(1) 16th Infantry	Col. Chas. H. Rice, Inf.
(2) 18th Infantry	Col. Eley P. Denson
(3) 26th Infantry	Col. James I. Muir, Inf.
(4) 5th FA	Col. Raymond E. Lee
(5) 7th FA	Lt. Col. Carlos Brewer
(6) Sig., Engr., Qm., Med., Misl.	
c. 5th Division	Brig. Gen. C. B. Hodges
(1) 2nd Infantry	Col. F. M. Armstrong
(2) 10th Infantry	Col. A. R. Underwood
(3) 11th Infantry	Col. Louis A. Kunzig
(4) 19th FA	Col. Cortlandt Parker
(5) 21st FA	Lt. Col. David E. Cain
(6) Sig., Engr., Qm., Med., Misl.	
d. 6th Division	Brig. Gen. C. A. Troft
(1) 1st Infantry	Col. John H. Hester
(2) 20th Infantry	Col. Emil P. Reinhardt
(3) 3rd Infantry	Col. Maurice D. Welty
(4) 1st FA	Col. M. G. Randol
(5) 80th FA	Maj. Laurence H. Bixby
(6) Sig., Engr., Qm., Med., Misl.	

Red Forces

IX Corps	
a. Corps Troops:	
(1) 77th FA	Col. Robert H. Lewis
(2) Aviation	
(3) 5th Engineers	Lt. Col. R. C. Crawford
(4) 61st CA	Lt. Col. J. L. Homer
(5) 69th CA	Col. Olin H. Longino
(6) 4th Cavalry	Col. Robert C. Rodgers
(7) 1st Med. Rgt.	Maj. Alvin L. Gorby
(8) Ord., Sig., Engr., Qm., Med., Misl.	
b. 2nd Division	Maj. Gen. W. Krueger
(1) 9th Infantry	Col. H. C. Brown
(2) 23rd Infantry	Col. C. K. Nulson
(3) 38th Infantry	Lt. Col. A. G. Gardner
(4) 15th FA	Col. R. McT. Bennell
(5) 12th FA	Col. A. C. McBride
(6) Sig., Ord., Engr., Med., Qm., Misl.	
c. 1st Cavalry Div.	Brig. Gen. K. A. Joyce
(1) 5th Cavalry	Col. C. P. Stearns
(2) 12th Cavalry	Col. A. E. Willbourn
(3) 7th Cavalry	Col. Wm. W. West
(4) 8th Cavalry	Col. J. P. Aleshire
(5) 82nd FA	Col. E. J. Dawley
(6) Sig., Ord., Engr., Med., Qm., Misl.	

The maneuver will involve the concentration by marching of the Blue Forces from their winter training areas in Georgia, to the Sabine River area where contact will be gained with the Red Forces which have been marched from their winter training areas in Texas.

The purpose of the maneuver is to test the newly formed Divisions and Corps and provide training for the higher command and staff of the Army.

Changes in Home Station of Various Regular Army Organizations

The War Department has announced that in order to locate more centrally component elements of the Regular Army divisions in geographical areas contiguous to the headquarters of divisions, it has been decided to rearrange the home stations of many Regular Army units.

In this new assignment of permanent stations, full use is to be made of all existing shelter and the present geographical dispersion of units belonging to particular divisions is corrected in so far as is practicable with the facilities available.

New stations have been selected with a view to placing all divisional units in a single corps area or, when that is not practicable, within a single army area.

1. Effective upon completion of Third Army Maneuvers.

UNIT	PRESENT STATION	NEW STATION
1st Division		
1 Bn., 26th Inf., with Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.	Ft. Devens, Mass.	
Bn. Secs. of Com.		
Plat. & T. Plat. (Specific bn. to be designated by CG, 1st Div.)		
8th Med. Bn.	Ft. Hoyle, Md.	Ft. Devens, Mass.
2nd Plat. Co. A, 1st Army Base Bkn, N. Y.		Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
QM Bn.		
2nd Division		
2nd Engr. Bn.	Ft. Logan, Colo.	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Hq. & M. P. Co., 5th Div. (less Band, Inf. & FA Secs.) (Note: Inf. Sec. remains at Ft. Benj. Harrison, FA Sec. at Ft. Knox, Band is inactive)	Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
5th Sig. Co.	Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
7th Engr. Bn.	Ft. Logan, Colo.	Ft. Knox, Ky.
4th Med. Bn.	Ft. Benning, Ga.	Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Bn., 19th FA (less Btry. C)	Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.	Ft. Knox, Ky.
Btry. C, 19th FA	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	Ft. Knox, Ky.
6th Division		
Hq. & M. P. Co. (less FA Sec.) (Note: Inf. Sec. and Band remain at Ft. Warren, Wyo.)	Ft. Lewis, Wash.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.
FA Sec., 6th Div.	Ft. Lewis, Wash.	Ft. Des Moines, Iowa
30th FA, less 2nd Bn. (Note: 2nd Bn., 80th FA remains at Ft. Des Moines)	Ft. Lewis, Wash.	Ft. Des Moines, Iowa
7th Med. Bn.	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.
6th Engr. Bn.	Ft. Lawton, Wash.	Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak.
Hq. and Hq. Co. (less Maint. Plat.) 7th QM Bn.	Ft. Omaha, Nebr.	Ft. Des Moines, Iowa

Reports on Service Pay

(Continued from Preceding Page)

proposal to increase the number of grades and ratings is an appropriation matter and does not come under the legislative committee. However, he said that he considered it necessary to take up this question as the whole situation in this respect should be put on a sound basis in the Army. He said that organizational needs provide a sound basis for the determination as to the necessity for grades and ratings. With the expansion and modernization of the Army, he said that the need for provision of additional allotments in the higher grades and ratings is becoming more evident. Lack of sufficient higher grades and ratings stagnates promotion and results in dissatisfaction, he said. He pointed out that it is not alone the question of pay, it is also a question of stimulation of effort and interest. He said that the Army is far behind the other ser-

vices in this respect.

He said that if any pay increases were made, retired pay should be increased proportionately.

Returning to the minority report, he said that officer pay based on rank instead of service would wreak great disadvantage on the Army in view of the slower promotion and the World War "bump." He said that officers with long service are, through no fault of their own, stagnated in lower grades and would be vastly imposed upon by a pay system based primarily on rank.

Regarding the conversion of monetary allowances into pay proper, Mr. Woodring stated that this method would increase costs to the government. He said that the 1922 Pay Act was a forerunner in consideration of the family unit and its protection and that any theory of compensation contrary to that act would be unfortunate.

He said that the War Department has made no new estimate of costs involved in the pay recommendations.

The Bureau of Budget, he said, has been informed by the President that all pay legislation should be left to the consideration of a later Congress.

Navy Reorganization

(Continued from First Page)

in the Pacific or in Washington. He stated that the only solution is to keep the officers of the Navy at sea and expressed accord with the bill sponsored by Representative Carl Vinson, of Ga., Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and also a member of the special subcommittee, which would insure that all best fitted officers receive the most possible sea duty.

Like Representative Melvin Maas, of

the Sixth Corps Area. The entire division will be entirely within the area of the Second Army, and will have its headquarters at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

All elements of the Sixth Division, with the exception of the 1st Field Artillery, will be located in the Fourth Army Area. Headquarters of this Division will be at Ft. Snelling, Minn. The 1st Field Artillery will remain at Ft. Sill, Okla.

Due to the necessity for utilizing existing shelter, units of army corps troops will still be somewhat widely dispersed. Many of the essential units for one corps, however, are to be located in the Fourth Corps Area where they will be convenient for use in future corps maneuvers. Tank and mechanized units are to be located in each of the four Army Areas.

Organizations affected, together with present home stations and their new stations, are as indicated below:

UNIT	PRESENT STATION	NEW STATION
2nd Plat., Co. A, 7th QM Bn.	Ft. Omaha, Nebr.	Ft. Des Moines, Iowa
Non-Divisional Units		
18th Engrs. (C)	Ft. Devens, Mass.	Ft. Logan, Colo.
62nd Sig. Bn.	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Hq. and Hq. Co., 60th Inf. (L. Tk.)	Ft. Meade, Md.	Ft. Benning, Ga.
3rd Bn. (less Co. I), 60th Inf. (L. Tk.)	Ft. Devens, Mass.	Ft. Benning, Ga.
Co. I, 60th Inf. (L. Tk.)	Ft. Meade, Md.	Ft. Benning, Ga.
Co. A, 68th Inf. (L. Tk.) (Old 1st Tk. Co.)	Miller Field, N. Y.	Ft. Benning, Ga.
Co. B, 68th Inf. (L. Tk.) (Old 4th Tk. Co.)	Ft. McClellan, Ala.	Ft. Benning, Ga.
Plat., Co. C, 68th Inf. (L. Tk.) (Old 1st Plat., 5th Tk. Co.)	Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.	Ft. Benning, Ga.
Plat., Co. C, 68th Inf. (L. Tk.) (Old 2nd Plat., 6th Tk. Co.)	Jefferson Bks., Mo.	Ft. Benning, Ga.
Co. D, 68th Inf. (L. Tk.) (Old 2nd Tk. Co.)	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Co. F, 68th Inf. (L. Tk.) (Old 7th Tk. Co.)	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2. Effective prior to completion of Third Army Maneuvers		
14th Cav., less 1st Sq. Brig.	Ft. Des Moines, Iowa	Ft. Riley, Kans.
Hq. and Hq. Co., 14th Cav.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	Jefferson Bks., Mo.
Hq. and Hq. Btry., 76th FA	Ft. E. E. Warren, Wyo.	Pres. of Monterey, Cal.
1st Bn., 76th FA	Ft. E. E. Warren, Wyo.	Camp Ord, Cal.
3. Effective upon completion of Third Division Maneuvers		
Inf. Sec., 3rd Div.	Vancouver Bks., Wash.	Ft. Lewis, Wash.
3rd Med. Bn.	Letterman Gen. Hosp.	Ft. Lewis, Wash.
3rd Bn., 4th Inf. (less Co. I)	Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak.	to be announced later

All elements of the 10th Engineer Battalion will be consolidated at a station to be announced later.

Minn., subcommittee member, Mr. Darden feels that the study of Navy reorganization should not be hurried. He said that the subcommittee will determine the extent of the hearings as they progress.

The report of the General Board characterizes the Vinson bill as "defective in that it does not recognize the subsidiary nature of material with respect to operations and divorces 'personnel' from its fundamental naval professional relationship."

Mr. Darden said that he will call upon members of the General Board to enlarge upon their criticisms of the Vinson Plan and to elaborate on their own suggestions.

Corps Area Signal Officer

Chicago, Ill.—Lt. Col. Leland H. Stanford, SC, having reported at this headquarters, has been announced as Corps Area Signal Officer, Sixth Corps Area, with station in Chicago, vice Maj. Amory V. Elliot, SC, relieved.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. Walter C. Short, USA, who next week assumes his new rank of major general.

Capt. Walter F. Jacobs, USN, former governor of Guam, who has been assigned to command the USS Astoria.

Col. Charles D. Barrett, USMC, who has been selected to be chief of staff of the Fleet Marine Force.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Line Generals as Branch Chiefs

(Continued from First Page)

of general officers of the Army, nor does it involve an increase in the amount of pay now required. It is intended to increase the prestige of the chiefs of these four great combat branches of the battle team, by making each chief a prospective major general of the line, a probable corps area or department commander and possibly an army commander or chief of staff. It will, therefore, broaden the viewpoint of chiefs of arms in the knowledge that they are later to command troops of all arms and not merely to retire, as at present. It permits the same selective basis for technical skill as heretofore. It will place such appointments among the most distinguished in the Army.

"Section 4e of the National Defense Act, as amended, provides in pertinent part as follows: 'Except as otherwise provided, chiefs and assistant chiefs of the several branches shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, for a period of four years, and such appointments shall not create vacancies. Appointment as chief of any branch shall be made among officers commissioned in grades not below the grade of colonel. * * *'

"Under the provisions of sections 17, 18, 19, and 20, of the National Defense Act, as amended, the chiefs of infantry, cavalry, field artillery, and coast artillery, together with the chiefs of all other branches, are given the rank of major general.

"There is nothing in the existing law which prohibits the appointment of brigadier generals of the line as chiefs of branches with the temporary advanced rank of major general, for a period of four years, but if such appointments were made under the present law, the result would be to withdraw officers of the grade of brigadier general from other essential duties. Thus, while the proposed legislation increases by four the 48 brigadier generals of the line authorized by section 4 of the National Defense Act, it does not increase the total number of general officers, permanent and temporary. It simply makes it possible for the War Department to select the chiefs of certain combat branches from among the brigadier generals of the line without reducing the number of officers of that grade available for other assignments.

"This same premise should eventually be applied to the Chief of the Air Corps, but not until more Air Corps officers have

reached the grade of brigadier general of the line. Due to the youth of all the earlier officers of the Air Corps it has only been recently that they have commenced to reach the permanent grade of colonel in any number and thus become eligible under existing law for selection for promotion.

"No changes in the present incumbency of officers are contemplated by this bill. The intent of the bill is to provide for such appointments only as vacancies occur in a normal way.

"The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress."

The text of the proposed bill follows: "Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding section 4e of the National Defense Act, as amended, chiefs of infantry, cavalry, field artillery, and coast artillery of the Regular Army hereafter appointed shall be selected from among the brigadier generals of the line of the Regular Army, and the number of authorized brigadier generals of the line of the Regular Army is hereby increased by four."

Safeguarding Army Secrets

Although the United States is selling implements of war abroad, Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson told the Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania on 19 Feb. that we "are safeguarding our secrets and insisting upon the priority of our own orders."

"I am happy to report," Colonel Johnson said, "that our modest defense program is well on the way. Thanks to the hearty cooperation both of management and of labor, we are breaking one bottleneck after another in the production of munitions. We are proceeding in an orderly manner toward the manufacture and delivery of fighting equipment. We are selling implements of war abroad in accordance with our neutrality laws but are safeguarding our secrets and insisting upon the priority of our own orders."

"Thanks to the happy camaraderie that exists between the members of the military and naval forces, each of us is making splendid progress along the munitions front without interfering with the projects of the other. Within the Army itself a splendid esprit de corps prevails. The ill-feeling that once seemed to pit the men in the air against those on the ground has disappeared. Cooperative peace hovers over the War Department and the American people are reaping the benefits in a far-sighted, well-balanced national defense program."

West Point Sports

West Point, New York—Army won its sixth straight victory over an Eastern Intercollegiate basketball rival at Hanover, N. H., last Saturday, defeating Dartmouth, top-ranking team of the Ivy League, by a score of 44 to 36. It marked the Big Green's first loss on the home court in 42 games.

On the Plains the Cadets were equally successful. They defeated Cornell University's hockey team 4 to 3, won a rifle match with George Washington and Columbia, trimmed the latter also in fencing 18 to 9, turned back West Virginia's boxers 5½ to 2½, and scored impressive victories over Dartmouth and Penn State in gymnastics, losing only a polo game to Princeton at New York by a slender 13-12 margin and a wrestling match to Cornell College of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, 14 to 12.

Midway in the first half of the basketball game, Dartmouth held an 18-6 advantage, but a fine passing attack, led by White and Murphy, enabled the Cadets to cut their host's lead to 24-32 at halftime. In the second half Dartmouth tired, and the sharpshooting of Murphy and the passing of Gillem sent Army ahead. Dick Reinbold accounted for 14 points and Ray Murphy 10.

The hockey game opened with Cornell scoring at 4:15 of the first period. Cadets Gilbert and Donohue followed this up with two quick tallies and the Cadets had a 2 to 1 lead as the period closed. A freak shot by Fred Tate after 13:25 of hard play in the second lengthened Army's lead, but the Ithacans closed up the score in the late period and matched it at 7:00 of the third. In the ten minute overtime that followed, Tate's second long shot at 4:15 gave Army victory.

The boxing and wrestling matches drew a crowd of 2,500 to the big Armory in the evening. West Virginia took only the 145 and 155 pound bouts and a draw in the unlimited. Mucklow, West Virginia 155-pounder, stopped Denne in 1:47 of the first, while in the 165 pound class Allen of Army stopped Maurer in 1:10 of the third. Harry Stella fought a draw with Goodman in the heavyweight event.

The Cadets won the triangular shoulder-to-shoulder rifle match by a three point margin, scoring 1,364 to George Washington's 1,361 and Columbia's 1,268. Renerson of George Washington posted a total of 281 points in three positions, while Gunster of Army was runner-up with 274.

The Army, Dartmouth and Penn State gym teams drew one of the largest crowds of the afternoon. Army defeated Penn 48 to 6, and Dartmouth 50 to 3, while Penn defeated Dartmouth, 40 to 14. The Cadets made a clean sweep of all first places.

Princeton's 13-12 indoor polo victory appeared something of an upset, for the Cadets had ridden to a 17 to 5 triumph over the Tigers a few weeks before, Milton's temporary loss—he is recovering from a bad cold—was felt, but the team is working hard in hopes of a second indoor Intercollegiate championship, which these recent 13-12 losses to both Harvard and Princeton do not endanger.

Army Disbursing Bill

The Senate Committee on Claims this week reported favorably on the bill, S. 3195, a bill to reimburse certain officers of the Army for errors made in their accounts. The officers who would benefit by this legislation are listed in the 3 Feb. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Lt. Col. Charles W. Bundy, Capt. William W. Robertson, Capt. Chester C. Hough, Capt. Benjamin B. Talley, 1st Lt. Blair A. Ford, 1st Lt. John N. Howell, 1st Lt. Granville L. Richey, 1st Lt. Leo H. Heintz, 1st Lt. Walter J. Bryde, 2nd Lt. Jay A. Abercrombie, 2nd Lt. Lionel B. De Ville and Warrant Officer Ellis R. Lind were elected to membership. Ten members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Gen. Marshall to Fly to Hawaii

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, is making arrangements to fly to Hawaii for an inspection tour of Army troops and installations there.

Plans are not completed but the Chief of Staff hopes to leave Washington 3 March by Army airplane flying to the West Coast. It is undecided whether he will fly from there to Hawaii by commercial clipper ship or whether he will take one of the B-17 bombers for the ocean hop. If he flies by Army bomber one of the Air Corps general officers may go with him.

The General plans to stay in Hawaii only a few days.

It will be the first time a chief of staff of the Army has made such a long over-water hop. The tour marks a continuation of General Marshall's policy of keeping in closest touch with the Army's activities in the field and doubtless will be followed by additional tours. Already General Marshall has inspected Army activities on the Pacific Coast, the Divisions in training in the South, the Panama Canal Department, and the Puerto Rican Department, making all trips by airplane.

Increase C. & G. S. S. Students

(Continued from First Page)

spondence to pave the way for the intensive class work when he reaches the school. The staff and faculty, under Brig. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, USA, are now working on the details of the "prep" course.

The facilities of Ft. Leavenworth are being arranged to accommodate the new classes which will be approximately twice the size of the usual class. Inasmuch as all of the students will be ordered there on a temporary duty status, under which no transportation is provided for their dependents, it is likely that each of the quarters formerly provided for married officers will be arranged to house three or four of the student officers. Thus, it is said, present quarters will suffice for the enlarged classes. The quarters provided the student officers, it is understood, will be classed as emergency temporary shelter and will have no bearing on the status of quarters or commutation at his permanent post. If his family occupies quarters at his permanent station they may continue to do so while he is at Leavenworth. If his family is on commutation of quarters at his permanent station, he may continue to draw commutation.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

General Board Studies
Reorganization

Urging a strong concentration of authority in the Chief of Naval Operations and asserting that "there is no place in the organization of the Navy Department for a Director of Naval Material," the report of the General Board of the Navy on reorganization of the Department was made public this week.

The General Board's report was sent to the House Naval Affairs committee in response to Chairman Vinson's request for comments on his reorganization plan. At the request of the Department, it was not included in the committee's printed document containing Secretary Edison's comments and those of the Bureau Chiefs.

In urging centralization of authority over the Bureau in the Chief of Operations, the report is at variance with the views expressed by President Roosevelt and by Secretary Edison. The Secretary urged the creation of a Chief of Shore Operations to coordinate the material bureaus.

President Roosevelt, discussing the powers of the Chief of Operations, pointed out that the Secretary of the Navy is charged by law "and is responsible to Congress for the spending of money on repairs and alterations to vessels and the supply of personnel and material." "In my judgment," the President continued, "he would too greatly delegate this power if he delegated to the chief of Naval Operations the duty of issuing direct orders to the bureaus and offices. * * * Because the Secretary of the Navy is in the last analysis the official responsible to the President and the Congress, and, because civilian control of the Army and Navy has always been regarded as essential not only by the Congress, but by both services, it is of the utmost importance that the Secretary of the Navy himself shall know what is going on every day in all major matters affecting all bureaus and offices."

The General Board, in its recommendations to Congress, states "(c) the Chief of Naval Operations, under the direction of the President, or of the Secretary of the Navy under the direction of the President, shall have control over all naval forces and their operations and such supervision and direction of supplemental activities as may be essential to the effective operation of the naval forces as a whole, and, specifically, he shall so direct the efforts of the bureaus of the Navy Department as to insure at all times the maximum readiness of the Navy for war."

The text of the General Board's recommendations follow:

Recommendations

The general board recommends that the naval committee bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department be not adopted, and in lieu thereof, the Board recommends that the foregoing conclusions be embodied in a reorganization of the Navy Department in which the guiding principles are:

(a) The Secretary of the Navy under the direction of the President shall be responsible for and shall direct the administration of the entire Naval Establishment. He shall guide and control its general policies, and, within the scope of existing law, may modify, as he may deem proper, its various activities. He shall be assisted in the discharge of these functions by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who shall perform such duties as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.

(b) The office of the Secretary shall be directly under the Secretary of the Navy and shall be especially charged with the relations of the Naval Establishment with the President, the Congress, other departments and agencies of the Government, and with public relations generally, as well as with regulations governing naval administration; with such legal, financial, and disciplinary matters as statutory provisions make the specific responsibility of the Secretary of the Navy alone, including the government of territorial possessions administered under naval jurisdiction; and with civil service matters and civil personnel.

(c) The chief of naval operations, under the direction of the President, or of the Secretary of the Navy under the direction of the President, shall have control over all naval forces and their operations and such supervision and direction of supplemental activities as may be essential to the effective operation

of the naval forces as a whole, and, specifically, he shall so direct the efforts of the bureaus of the Navy Department as to insure at all times the maximum readiness of the Navy for war. He shall advise the Secretary of the Navy upon all aspects of the Naval Establishment that bear upon the effectiveness of the naval forces and shall be responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the organization, training, discipline, operation and readiness for war of all naval forces. He shall perform such other duties as may be assigned by the President or by the Secretary of the Navy.

(d) The office of Naval Operations shall be directly under the Chief of Naval Operations for the purpose of assisting him in the execution of his functions and duties. It shall be charged with such executive and administrative duties as may be specifically assigned by the Chief of Naval Operations within his authority; and with the formulation of such plans and directives for operating, manning and maintaining the naval forces as are essential to insure at all times the maximum readiness of the Navy for war.

(e) The Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps shall, under the Secretary of the Navy, have control over all activities that distinctly pertain to the Marine Corps alone. He shall carry out such approved plans and directives as may emanate from the Chief of Naval Operations. The Marine Corps headquarters shall be maintained within the Navy Department.

(f) The chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department shall be directly responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for all matters affecting their respective bureaus and shall be the direct agents of the Chief of Naval Operations in regard to all matters within their respective bureaus that affect the preparation and readiness for war.

(g) The constant effort shall be to centralize the formulation of guiding policies and plans but to decentralize the execution of such policies and plans to the utmost; and to effect whole-hearted and loyal cooperation throughout the entire organization.

(h) The inherent functional relationships among naval professional matters shall be the basis of organization, authority, and responsibility.

The Board further recommends that the reorganization of the Navy Department be effected in so far as practicable under the authority duly invested by law in the President and in the Secretary of the Navy, and that the provisions making the reorganization completely and legally effective, whether they be specific enactments of law or the equivalent thereof by virtue of being set forth in a plan submitted to the Congress by the President, and approved by that body in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1939, should be worded substantially as follows:

(1) (a) There is hereby created and established in the Department of the Navy

(1) The Office of the Secretary
(2) The Office of Naval Operations
(b) (1) The Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Engineering are consolidated into one bureau which shall be designated the "Bureau of Ships."
(2) The Bureau of Navigation hereafter shall be designated the "Bureau of Naval Personnel."

(c) Pursuant to the foregoing changes, the business of the Navy Department shall hereafter be distributed in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy shall judge to be expedient and proper among the following bureaus and offices:

(1) The Office of the Secretary
(2) The Office of Naval Operations
(3) The Bureau of Naval Personnel
(4) The Bureau of Ships
(5) The Bureau of Ordnance
(6) The Bureau of Aeronautics
(7) The Office of the Judge Advocate General
(8) The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
(9) The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts
(10) The Bureau of Yards and Docks

(2) The Chief of Naval Operations shall hereafter, under the direction of the President, or of the Secretary of the Navy under the direction of the President, be charged with the operations of the naval forces, and with their preparation and readiness for use in war; and to this end he shall so direct the efforts of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department, except the office of the Secretary of the Navy, as to insure at all times the maximum readiness of the Navy for war. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to lessen the responsibility or impair the initiative of the heads of the several bureaus and offices of the Navy Department, nor shall the authority contained herein be so exercised as to cause unnecessary duplication of or delay in the business of the Navy Department.

(3) Two officers of the active list of the blue

of the Navy may be detailed as assistants to the Chief of Naval Operations and such officers shall receive the highest pay of their rank. In case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Chief of Naval Operations, they shall, in order of their seniority, the one to the other, until otherwise directed by the President, as provided by section 179 of the revised statutes, perform the duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

(4) One or more officers of the active list of the Navy may be detailed as assistant chiefs of bureau, for each bureau, and such officers shall receive the highest pay of their rank.

Medical Corps Selections

Eleven commanders and eight lieutenant commanders of the Navy Medical Corps were recommended for promotion to captain and commander, respectively, by a selection board, headed by Rear Adm. Benjamin H. Dorsey, MC, USN, the recommendations being approved by the President on 19 Feb. The board had met 5 Feb.

A Rear Admiral was one of those selected for promotion to captain. He is Ross T. McIntire, who though in permanent grade of commander, holds the rank of rear admiral and surgeon general of the Navy for four years from 1 Dec. 1938.

As reported earlier in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 27 officers were listed as eligible for promotion to captain. Of these four were selected last year, but had not made their numbers as of 1 July 1939. All of the 11 selected were junior to the officers selected last year, and left three eligible officers junior to the last selected officer—Admiral McIntire.

On the other hand, the selections from lieutenant commander to commander were much more severe. The entire list of 84 eligible officers was gone over to provide the 8 recommended for promotion. The first officer selected was the senior lieutenant commander, and with one other exception, the remainder of those chosen were near the bottom of the list of eligibles.

Those selected for promotion to captain were:

Virgil H. Carson	John T. Bennett
Franklin F. Murdoch	Paul W. Wilson
Harold L. Jensen	W. J. C. Agnew
Ogden D. Kling	Jesse W. Allen
John P. Owen	Ross T. McIntire
T. C. Anderson	

Selected for promotion to commander were:

Jacob W. Troxell	W. R. Manlove, Jr.
Wendell P. Blake	F. C. Greaves
Fred M. Rohow	James F. Hays
Gilbert E. Gayler	John M. Brewster

On the list of officers selected for promotion to captain in the Medical Corps, Comdr. Virgil H. Carson has become eligible for promotion, to rank from 1 Aug. 1939.

The following officers selected for promotion to commander in the Medical Corps have become eligible for promotion to rank from 1 July 1939: Jacob W. Troxell, Wendell P. Blake and Fred M. Rohow.

New Medal for Naval Reservists

The Bureau of Navigation this week announced that orders for manufacture of the new Naval Reserve Medal have been placed with the United States Mint. A supply of the medals will be available for award after March 1940.

The face of the medal shows an ocean expanse with background of sun rays from behind a horizon of clouds, with an eagle astride an anchor in the foreground. The reverse bears the inscription Faithful Service—United States Naval Reserve. The ribbon is red with edges piped with yellow and blue.

This medal will be issued, on request by the Bureau of Navigation, to officers and men of the Organized Reserve, Volunteer Reserve and Merchant Marine Reserve, who, after 10 or more years of continuous inactive service, including periods of active training duty, have fulfilled the prescribed conditions during that time; provided, however, that active duty other than training duty shall not be construed as breaking the continuity of inactive service required; and pro-

vided further that not less than 2 weeks of active duty in any year will be accepted as training duty for that year.

To be eligible for the United States Naval Reserve Medal, officers must have received no unsatisfactory entries in their fitness reports; enlisted men must have clear service records; officers and men must have performed not less than 90 per cent of the training cruises and drills, equivalent instruction or duty or appropriate duty periods prescribed for them or for the organization to which attached, except that those performing the prescribed number of drills for any year, without remuneration, will not be required to perform a training cruise that year, in order to be eligible for the medal.

Increase Vice Admirals

The Navy Department this week asked Congress to enact legislation granting authority for the President to name as temporary vice admiral such officers as are in command of "a naval unit afloat or organized for the purpose of performing special or unusual authority, or executing special or unusual duties."

The text of the letter from Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison to the Speaker of the House of Representatives is as follows:

"There is transmitted herewith a draft of a proposed bill providing for the rank of commanders of special naval units afloat."

"The purpose of the proposed bill is to permit, within the discretion of the President, the commander of a naval unit afloat organized for the purpose of performing special or unusual duty, or executing a special or unusual mission, to have the rank and pay of a vice admiral while so serving. This latitude is considered highly desirable from the standpoint of relative rank with officers of foreign navies, and because the importance of such a command might, for other reasons, warrant increased rank."

"The Navy Department has been informed that the proposed legislation is in accord with the program of the President."

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USMA '40 Class

Following is the roster of the 1940 class at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. The class is the one to be graduated this June.

- Abbey, Richard S. Dixon, George F.
Aber, John E. Dodderidge, Robt. R.
Adams, Emory S., jr. Donnell, Alton P.
Addington, Jerry S. Donohue, Joseph P.
Ahmajian, Ashod M. Downey, Raymond J.
Alexander, Urey W. Downing, James F.
Andrews, Frederick L. Dubuissson, James G.
Applegate, Robert E. Due, Kenneth O.
Arnold, Henry H. Dunham, Leo E.
Arnold, Luther D. Dwyer, John P.
Aubrey, George A. Elyke, Kermit R.
Bagstad, Charles W. East, John R., jr.
Baker, Alan G. Eaton, Joseph J., jr.
Balthis, Charles E., jr. Edgell, Delano
Banks, Charles H. Elliott, Philip L.
Barnard, Milton C. Ellis, Dill B.
Barry, Arthur R. Emery, John C.
Bartok, Dennis L. Endress, John L.
Bates, Raymond H. England, Geo. W., jr.
Baumer, Donald H. England, Sanford P.
Bavaro, Michael F. Eply, Albert D.
Bayler, George J., jr. Erspanner, Florian J.
Beaudry, Charles L. Esau, Charles G.
Beiser, John J. Fairlamb, Charles R.
Bell, Olin L. Farthing, Wm. E., jr.
Belt, Richard L. Fate, Robt. J.
Bengston, Nils M. Fellenz, Walter J.
Bennett, Donald V. Ferrell, Harlan B.
Bennett, William J. Ferry, Bernard A.
Benson, Dean M. Fisher, Sydney G.
Benvenuto, Anthony Fitzpatrick, Edw. D.
Berry, James A. Flinders, Edward A.
Bethune, Albert H. Floryan, Thaddeus P.
Bierman, Donald L. Floyd, Alfred J.
Bingham, S. V., jr. Forbes, Lawrence G.
Birrell, Wm. H. Fowler, Winston C.
Blawanger, C. T., jr. Francisco, W. P.
Black, Edwin F. Fraser, Dixie H.
Bonham, James B. Free, Richard H.
Borden, Jack French, Harry A.
Bowen, Orloff L., jr. Freudentorf, C. M.
Bowly, Herbert M. Fritter, Lee W.
Brewer, Robert M. Frontczak, Arthur T.
Brewerton, Henry R. Fuller, Lawrence J.
Brice, Chas. S. Fuller, Ford P., jr.
Briggs, Dan P. Galbreath, D. H.
Britt, Chester K. Gasperini, S. E., jr.
Brousseau, Andre R. Gee, Alan E.
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Brown, Gerhard E. Gerald, John P.
Brown, Harold C. Gildeon, Francis C.
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Cameron, R. C. Graf, John A.
Campbell, Wm. B. Green, Gifford D.
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Carr, Eugene J. Gushurst, Clarence E.
Case, Scott M. Guy, David R.
Casalby, Robert C. Hackett, Wallace J.
Casidy, Richard T. Haessly, Burdett E.
Castillo, F. S. Haggard, Edwin C.
Chamberlain, Thos. C. Hamelin, Roland W.
Chandler, Homer B. Hardin, Joseph S.
Chandler, Martin R. Hargis, Thos. B., jr.
Cibotti, Philip R., jr. Harnett, John S.
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Clarke, Leon L., jr. Hazeltine, C. B., jr.
Clement, Wallace L. Held, Henry P., jr.
Clizbe, Reginald J. Heidtke, Lyman O.
Cock, Raymond M. Heinemann, Wm. E.
Coke, Marshall Hendrickson, E. H.
Coats, Wendell J. Hennessy, James T.
Colacicco, Frank Hess, Lester C.
Colby, Ralph A. Hines, George C.
Cole, Joseph M., jr. Hobson, Victor W., jr.
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Coleman, Wm. F. Hoffman, T. L., jr.
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Crocker, David R. Johnson, Carter B.
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Cullen, Augustus J. Kasper, Wm. M.
Cullen, Paul S. Kenney, John J.
Cunningham, H. A., jr. Kent, Richard J.
Dalziel, Davison, Jr. Kevan, Wm. P.
Daniels, Henry F. Kinsell, Roy H.
Davis, Mercer P. Kintner, Wm. R.
Davis, Theodore W. Klar, Lawrence R.
Deems, Paul S. Klunk, Mark C. B.
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de Latour, Frank A. Knight, John R.
D'Ella, Andrew Kolda, Ronald M.
Dennis, Bryce F. Kramer, Edward F.
Derlin, Francis T. Krauss, Paul H.
De Witt, Jack S. Kretzler, James F.
Dibble, John, jr. Krisberg, Nathan L.
Dice, Robert I. Kuziv, Michael, jr.
Dye, Edward H. Kyle, Edward H.

- La Breche, George J. Prann, Bradley F.
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La Rose, R. J., jr. Raleigh, Robert C.
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Lemley, K. M. W. Richards, Albert P.
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Lewis, Willis F. Rimmer, Harmon P.
Light, Everett D. Rizza, Salvo
Lifton, William P. Roberts, John K., jr.
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Loofbourrow, P. C. Roedy, William H.
Lotozo, James Rogers, Ralph M.
Lucas, Edward D., jr. Rooney, Francis M.
Lynn, Edison A., jr. Rorick, Alan G.
McAfee, James B. Rosen, Melvin H.
McCartan, Arthur A. Ross, Ralph N.
McCroskey, J. L. Rubel, J. W.
McDonald, Eugene O. Russell, Austin J.
McFarland, Earl, jr. Rust, Clayton A.
McGinty, James E. Sanford, Graham C.
McKenney, Stewart L. Satten, Ivan
McLenn, John H. Saunders, Wm. W.
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Mackin, Robert N. Schockner, Lester F.
Maedler, James R. Schwab, Virgil A.
Malone, Arthur G. Scott, Thomas H., jr.
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Moore, Philip J. Stewart, D. R.
Morrisey, Stephen B. Stewart, Jodie G.
Mueller, George H. Stirling, Warren C.
Muller, Thomas H. Stoddart, W. G., jr.
Mullin, William H. Stoddart, Percy C.
Munson, Delbert E. Strauss, James P.
Murphy, Cornelius A. Strock, Alan M.
Murphy, Edward A. Strong, R. W., jr.
Murphy, John J., jr. Sullivan, Francis R.
Nelson, Roy W., jr. Summers, J. B., jr.
Norman, H. H., jr. Swank, Walter D.
Norris, Robinson R. Swift, E. B.
Norvell, John W. Symroski, Leonard E.
Nosek, Thaddeus M. Taylor, James K.
Nota, Carman C. Taylor, James R.
O'Brien, John A. Thayer, Alan P.
O'Brien, Robert A., jr. Thommen, Louis A.
O'Bryan, Carey L. Thompson, Jack P.
O'Donnell, Robert F. Toth, Jerry G.
Offers, Melville Townsend, John D.
Oglesby, Charles E. Tuck, Robert T.
O'Keefe, John A. Turner, Hugh J.
O'Neil, Paul F. Tyler, James E.
Orman, Leonard M. Ulm, Otis M.
Orren, James L. Vanderhoof, Dean T.
Osborn, Ralph A., jr. Vaughan, W. W.
Oseth, F. W. Verner, Edward
Pace, Herbert E. Wagner, F. B.
Parker, David S. Wald, Israel
Parker, Maurice E. Walker, Edward J.
Patten, Samuel M. Walters, J. W., jr.
Paulick, Michael Ware, Everett H.
Penney, Howard W. Warren, Robert H.
Perry, Manley C. Watrous, F. T., jr.
Peter, Howard L. Webb, Clyde H.
Peterson, Samuel R. Webster, Sanford H.
Pfaff, Robert C. Wells, Rush S.
Phillips, Paul D. Wendt, James R., jr.
Pidgion, John J. Wernuth, Anthony L.
Pillsbury, Hobart B. Wetherill, Roderick
Pitman, James H. Wetzol, Manford J.
Plant, James A. Wheat, Robert I.
Podufaly, Edward T. White, Frederick G.
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Willcox, William W.
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U. S. COAST GUARD

REAR Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, told the Senate Appropriations Committee recently that the position of the Coast Guard with regard to aircraft strength is precarious. Citing the great number of patrol and observation duties that have devolved upon the service, he said that the Coast Guard should have at least forty more airplanes, both medium and long range, to effectively accomplish its mission.

At present the Coast Guard has 50 airplanes in service, with 12 under construction. Of the planes under construction, 8 are long range patrol planes, capable of ranges approximating 1,000 miles. These large ships cost about \$190,000 each fully equipped. Admiral Waesche estimated that at least thirty of these long range ships will be needed, on the basis of three at each of the ten Coast Guard air stations.

The intermediate patrol planes, capable of ranges up to about 400 miles, are not normally sent on missions of over 200 miles. These ships cost about \$97,000 each, fully equipped.

Admiral Waesche emphasized to the committee the necessity for additional long-range planes, pointing out that in several recent instances, the Coast Guard has been forced, through lack of planes, to send planes out on extended missions singly. He said it is entirely against Navy policy to permit its patrol craft to make such flights, due to the danger to personnel and material. The Coast Guard is as fully aware of the risk incurred, he stated, but cannot neglect mercy flights and other essential activities merely to adhere to an inflexible policy. However, the committee refused to accede to his request, and refused appropriations for additional long-range planes.

Coast Guard Strength

The strength of the amalgamated Coast Guard and Lighthouse Services, together with the expansion authorized by the executive order, has brought the strength of the Coast Guard up to 15,750.

Listening Devices

During hearings before the House Appropriations Committee, Admiral Waesche made the following statement with regard to the installation of listening devices aboard Coast Guard vessels:

This listening device is more or less of a Navy secret apparatus, but in general, the need for this apparatus is to detect the presence of surface vessels within 5, 8, or 10 miles, depending upon certain conditions, when they are running dark, and to detect submarines when submerged.

We pick up the noise of propellers or any other noise, and the device also has a directional indicator, and in some types, a distance indicator.

At the present time most merchant vessels on the North Atlantic are running without lights, so at night time particularly it is impossible to see a vessel by reason of the lack of lights, and also in foggy, thick weather.

In order to keep track of merchant vessels this equipment is necessary.

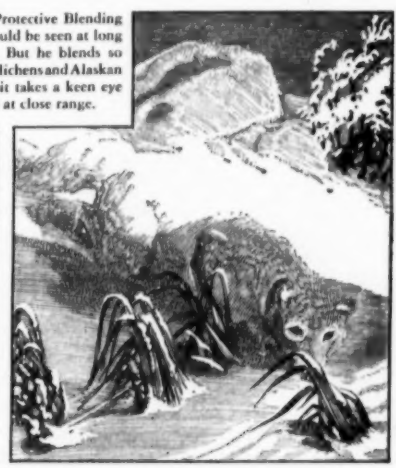
I might add that this would have been very valuable to us in days gone by, in prohibition days, and at other times.

So it is not only a neutrality and a wartime device, although its greatest importance at this time is for enforcement of neutrality.

When our ships were out on the Grand Banks on patrol, when the Coulmore was supposedly sunk, we thought, and every one was sure that a submarine was out there. We had orders to go out and trail the submarine. Of course, that was impossible because we had no sound-detecting device.

If we are to perform our neutrality duty in an efficient manner we have to have some apparatus such as this to put on our vessels, so that if we are trailing a suspected vessel we can trail her in thick, foggy weather, at night or at any other time.

THE ARCTIC FOX - WHAT HE OWES TO PROTECTIVE BLENDING



LEFT: Without Protective Blending the Arctic Fox could be seen at long distance. RIGHT: But he blends so perfectly with the lichens and Alaskan background that it takes a keen eye to sight him even at close range.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1940

"I am fully satisfied that the Navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests."—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general; clarification of the coast guard promotion system.
3. Expansion of the Regular Army and the National Guard to a strength of at least 550,000 men with provision for complete personnel and materiel and training for 100 per cent efficiency; personnel for the Navy and Marine Corps capable of fully manning all vessels of the fleet and the Fleet Marine Force.
4. Additional increases in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. Active duty training and service school attendance for available officers of the Reserve Corps; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserves.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

FROM THE FORWARD LOOKING attitude being taken by Secretary Edison springs hope that the Navy, after a lapse of six years, will resume the task, legally assigned to it, of continuing the development of lighter-than-air craft. The period since the loss of the Macon has been marked by indecision and delay on the part of the Department. Shortly after the Macon went down, Secretary Swanson requested and secured the services of a distinguished board headed by Professor William P. Durand, of Stanford University, and including seven other eminent scientists. This group, after a thorough study, recommended that the Navy continue with a "positive carefully considered program of airship construction" of both rigid and non-rigids. The report was consigned to the Bureaus and Offices of the Navy Department "for study and comment," where, to all outside appearances, it died. Twice the General Board of the Navy was asked to "study and report" and each time it recommended further experiments with rigid airship construction. The Federal Aviation Commission, the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and other agencies, looking to the Navy to lead the way for commercial development, have recommended continuation of the program. Congress even authorized the construction of another rigid and provided funds, but the Navy Department continued to delay and the money reverted to the Treasury. However, with the ascension of Mr. Edison to the secretaryship, the picture has begun to change. Mr. Edison told the House Appropriations committee that he realizes that there are few people in the Navy who want to continue the work, but that he takes the broader view, that it is a function given them by law and that he believes it holds possibilities both in war and peace. After testifying before the committee the Secretary called upon Admiral King and Captain Fulton to recommend a lighter-than-air program to be adopted by the Navy Department. Upon the basis of that report, summarized elsewhere in this issue, there is hope that the Navy will go forward in the field to which it already has contributed so much.

EXPANSION OF THE enrollment at the Command and General Staff School and the increase in the age limitation for the additional students comes as welcome news to a large number of officers, many of whom had service with the Army in France. A large body of these war-experienced officers possess excellent records but the restricted Leavenworth classes and the continual lowering of the age limits have operated to deny them the opportunity of the higher training. The lengthening of the School's course, some ten or twelve years ago, to two years further operated to lessen the number who might be trained, while the later return to a one year course failed to take up the slack. It is estimated that by continuing for three or four years the program of putting through 800 students annually—the advanced training may be given to all those qualified and a return to the previous schedule of 225 a year will thereafter take care of current needs. The danger in letting down the bars to the school lies in the lessening of the emphasis on troop command and too greatly stressing staff duty. It must not be forgotten that battles and wars are won by commanders and their troops, no matter how much help they may have derived from their staffs. Perhaps this yearning for staff duty arose from the old requirement that only Leavenworth graduates were eligible for General Staff Corps duty. It was to dispel this thought that General Malin Craig sought and secured repeal of that requirement and actually did place a number of non-graduates on general staff duty. Certainly if Leavenworth training improves the value of an officer to the service its benefits should be extended to all who have the capacity to absorb its training. In this connection, perhaps it would be healthy if the policy of graduating all who enroll were set aside and a policy of not graduating those who fail to show aptitude were instituted.

Service Humor

No Need

The preacher was out on the links and thought a small moral lesson might not be amiss.

"I notice," he remarked mildly, "that the players who get the lowest scores are not those who swear."

"What the hell have they got to swear about?" snorted the gloomy golfer as he dug another slice of turf.

—The Keystone.

Even on Flirtation

Before I heard the doctors tell

The dangers of a kiss,

I had considered kissing you

The nearest things to bliss.

But now I know Biology

And sit and sigh and moan

Six million mad bacteria—

And I thought we were alone.

—The Pointer.

Jumpy?

A midget auto was speeding down the road. About every 70 feet it would hop into the air five feet or so, then dash on. Finally a cop halted the driver in bewilderment.

"Say," he barked at the driver, "am I crazy, or what's wrong with that puddle-jumper?"

"Nothing, officer," apologized the driver. "It's me. I've got the hiccoughs."

—Bamboo Breezes.

It Ain't Safe

A regular patron at taverns got on a bus and after a dozen or so jabs at the money slot started climbing the steps to the upper deck, but was halted by the conductor who remarked that he had better stay below as he might be apt to fall out if he went above.

"Shay mind your own business," blurted the soak and stumbled up the steps. A few seconds later he returned down again with his face white and his hands trembling and he was confronted by the conductor who remarked, "Say, aren't you the fellow who wanted to go on the upper deck before, what's the matter now?" "There's nobody driving up there," gasped the drunk.

—Jungle Cat.

The winning last line in the 10 Feb. limerick was contributed by "A. B.", although "F. A. M." ran a very close second.

There was a major named Stender,
Who in full dress shown out in all
splendor,

But in civies it seems,
He evoked mirthful screams,
He looked like a bat on a bender.

To the service, for servicing, we present the unfinished limerick for 9 March 1940.

There was a committeeman named
Killey,
Who appropriations slashed willy-nilly
He said, in his view,
No war would ensue,

(Any similarity in names to persons living or dead is purely coincidental.)

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

R. E. P.—It is our understanding that each month you are sent a form which must be filled out before you can receive your retired pay. On this form any change in address should be noted. If, however, you do not receive the form by reason of leaving no forwarding address, you may write either to the Chief of Finance or the Adjutant General, at the War Department here.

J. B. S.—Application for transfer to the Air Corps should be made through channels. If permission to transfer is given, cost of transportation to the new post is paid by the soldier himself.

J. F.—For the fiscal year 1940, \$1,351,180 is appropriated for pay of warrant officers, and for 1941, \$1,351,248 is asked. Pay of retired warrant officers and nurses is \$1,378,033 this year. For 1941, \$1,441,086 is asked. Thus there is virtually no change over the present year.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

Lt. James H. Doolittle, noted Army pilot, has resigned from the Army Air Corps to become aviation engineer for a large commercial oil company. His home office will be in St. Louis, Mo.

20 Years Ago

Maj. Clifford B. King, Cav., USA, has been appointed Department Personnel Adjutant and Assistant to the Department Adjutant of the Southern Department, with station at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

30 Years Ago

In the annual "Hundredth Night Entertainment" at the United States Military Academy, the cadets presented a three act play entitled "A Pipe Dream," which purported to be an inside view of the Military Academy in 1929. Cadet Willis D. Crittenger, as "Jack Armistead" turned in a notable performance in a play that among other things, pictured the Corps of Cadets as spending the winter at Palm Beach.

50 Years Ago

The Union League Club, of New York City, recently notified General Sherman that a reception was to be held in his honor on 17 April. General Sherman asked that it be postponed a year in order to encourage him to "worry through this vale of tears for another year." On learning that the club would not consent to such a long postponement, the veteran said that perhaps the decision was a wise one, as he might receive orders to quit the field before another year had fled.

75 Years Ago

As Sherman's army crossed through North Carolina, the quartermasters were only faced with the necessity of furnishing coffee and sugar, as foraging provided the rest of the food necessary.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. WoodringThe Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson

Chief of Staff

General George C. Marshall

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, C. of S.
Col. John R. D. Matheson, (CE), from Wash., D. C., 31 May, to dist. engr., Milwaukee Engr. Dist., Milwaukee, Wis.
Col. Thomas D. Osborne, (FA), from Hawaiian Dept., to home and await retirement. Sail Honolulu 6 March 1940 for N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

COL. EDMUND B. GREGORY, Act. QMG.
Col. George Lubertoff, from Boston, Mass., 1 June, to Jeffersonville QM Dep., Jeffersonville, Ind.
Lt. Col. Merrill D. Wheeler, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Boston QM Dep., Boston, Mass.
Maj. John E. Nolan, from QM, to Asst. QM, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.
Maj. Wilbur S. Elliott, from Wash., D. C., 1 Apr., to QM, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Maj. Michael A. Quinn, from Columbus, O., to Philippine Dept. Sail NY 2 Apr. 1940.
Maj. Charles Stalsburg, from Pres. of San Fran., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail SF 23 Apr. 1940.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG
Medical Corps

Col. Wallace DeWitt, det. as member of med. promotion examining bd., San Fran., Calif.
Lt. Col. David A. Myers, retired, 30 June, for age.

Col. Morgan C. Berry, det. as member of med. promotion examining bd., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Following officers, to Ft. Benning, Ga., to examine applicants for MD, Reg. Army: Lt. Col. Edward A. Noyes, Lt. Col. Morgan C. Berry and Capt. Charles L. Kirkpatrick.

Maj. Leonard D. Heaton, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail SF, 19 June 1940.

Capt. William E. Wilkinson, det. as member of med. promotion examining bd., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Following officers, from Hawaiian Dept., to station after name: Capt. Richard H. Eckhardt to Letterman Gen'l Hosp., San Fran., Calif., and Capt. James S. Taylor to Fitzsimons Gen'l Hosp., Denver, Colo.

Capt. L. Render Braswell, from Philippine Dept., to Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C.

Following officers, from Panama Canal Dept., to station after name: Capt. Ray E. Currie, to Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Capt. Loyd E. Griffin, to Chanute Fld., Ill., and Capt. George T. Price, VC, to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Capt. R. Townsend Artman, from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Philippine Dept. Sail NY 2 Apr. 1940.

Following officers, from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail NY 15 May 1940:

Capt. Arnold L. Ahnfeldt, and Capt. Hartwin A. Schulze.

Veterinary Corps

Lt. Col. Peter T. Carpenter, from Ft. Logan, Colo., to home and await retirement.

Nurses Corps

2nd Lt. Edna Traeger, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., 4 March, to home and await retirement.

2nd Lt. Florentine C. Will, from Hot Springs Nat'l Pk., Ark., 26 Feb., to home and await retirement.

2nd Lt. Myrtle B. Carson, retired, 29 Feb., disability incident to service.

FINANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.

Maj. Thomas H. Chambers, from Puerto Rican Dept., to duty as fin. off., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Maj. Harry Foster, from Panama Canal Dept., to duty as fin. off., USA, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Capt. Lee R. Woods, jr., from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Puerto Rican Dept. Sail NY 22 May 1940.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Col. Willard Willing, retired, 29 Feb., disability incident to service.

Capt. Emerson C. Itchner, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to 29th Engr. Bn., Ocean-side, Calif.

Capt. James C. Marshall, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to asst. dist. engr., Binghamton Engr. Dist., Binghamton, N. Y.

Capt. Donald C. Hill, from Panama Canal Dept., to asst. dist. engr., Boston Engr. Dist., Boston, Mass.

1st Lt. Joseph L. Johnson, from Newport, to asst. dist. engr., Little Rock, Ark., Engr. Dist., Little Rock, Ark.

2nd Lt. George H. Walker, prior orders amended; from Hawaiian Dept., to asst. dist. engr., San Fran. Engr. Dist., San Fran., Calif.

2nd Lt. Robert W. Love, from Greenville, Mo., to Panama Canal Dept. Sail NY 4 May 1940.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.
Maj. William R. Gerhardt, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to Ft. Monroe, Va.

Capt. Jacob G. Sucher, from Puerto Rican Dept., to Frankford Arsenal, Phila., Pa.

Capt. Joseph M. Colby, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Capt. Ulysses J. L. Peoples, jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO
Capt. William P. Pence, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS
Capt. Sterling E. Whitesides, jr., from Hawaiian Dept., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Capt. Lewis M. McBride, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Hawaiian Dept. Sail NY 6 July 1940.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJ. GEN. A. H. BLANDING, C. of NGB
Col. Walter S. Fulton, (Inf.), from Wash., D. C., 15 March, to Inf., Sch., Ft. Benning, Ga.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of Ch.
Ch. Alfred C. Oliver, jr., from Wash., D. C., 30 June, to Philippine Dept. Sail NY 6 July 1940.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav.
Lt. Col. John M. Thompson, from Dallas, Tex., to hq., 4th CA, Atlanta, Ga.

Lt. Col. Lucien S. S. Berry, from 1st CA, Rutland, Vt., 29 June, to Cav. Sch., Ft. Riley, Kan.

Maj. George A. Moore, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, 10 June, to Org. Res., Rutland, Vt.

Maj. John R. Thornton, from Ft. Brown, Texas, 15 June, to Org. Res., Atlanta, Ga.

Maj. Manly F. Meador, from Frankfort, Ky., 10 March, to 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Maj. Benjamin A. Thomas, from Charleston, S. C., 1 July, to 13th Const Art., Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

Capt. Ralph T. Garver, from Org. Res., 4th CA, 1 March, to AGD, 5th Div., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Capt. George G. Elms, from Atlanta, Ga., 15 June, to 3rd Cav., Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lt. John F. Franklin, jr., from Ft. Riley, Kan., 27 May, to hq., 7th CA, Omaha, Neb.

2nd Lt. Arthur T. Williams, 3d., from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

(Continued on Next Page)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Charles EdisonThe Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Lewis ComptonChief of Naval Operations
Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN

15 February 1940

Capt. William H. P. Blandy, det. CO, USS Utah abt. 3 June; to Insp. of Ord. in Chge., Nav. Powder Factory, Indianhead, Md.

Capt. Robert C. Giffen, det. CO, USS Savannah; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Capt. Harry G. Patrick, det. Nav. Observatory, Wash., D. C. in Apr. or May; to CO, USS Savannah.

Capt. Oscar Smith, det. CO, USS Honolulu abt. 15 June; to Nav. Oper., Navy Dept.

Comdr. William A. Corn, det. instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May; to CO, USS Whitney.

Comdr. Thomas M. Shock, det. instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I. in May; to 11th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Comdr. Theodor C. Linthcum, det. USS Phoenix abt. 14 Mar.; to USS Pyro.

Lt. Comdr. Burton E. Rokes, det. USS Oglala; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Justus R. Armstrong, det. Navy Yard, Ports., Va. abt. 4 Mar.; to USS Tennessee.

Lt. Ralph R. Gurley, ors. modified. To USS Wharton instead Rec. Sta., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Rollo N. Norgaard, ors. modified. To USS Phoenix instead Rec. Ship, San Fran., Calif.

Lt. (Jg) George H. Cairnes, det. USS Faragut; to USS Honolulu.

Comdr. Everett B. Taylor, (MC), det. Nav. Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.; to USS Raleigh.

Lt. Cecil D. Riggs, (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Jan.; to Nav. Air Sta., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Comdr. Charles C. Beckey, (DC), det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif. abt. 23 Feb.; to Mar. Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Malcolm W. Pemberton, (SC), det. USS Omaha in Feb.; to Bu. S. & A., Nav. Dept.

Gunn. Lee G. Mills, det. USS Concord abt. 15 Feb.; to Asiatic Flt.

Mach. Lewis E. Erdner, to USS Phoenix.

Mach. Richard A. Pohl, det. USS Quincy abt. 1 Feb.; to USS Allegheny.

Ch. Pharm. Max E. Zimmerman, det. USS Relief abt. 1 Apr.; to Hosp. Corps Sch., San Diego, Calif.

16 February 1940

Rear Adm. Orin G. Murfin, det. Cdt. 14th Nav. Dist. abt. 11 Apr.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Abram L. Broughton, det. temp. duty Subm. Sqd. 4; to USS Brazos. Uncompleted portion ors. 1 Dec. revoked.

Lt. EB R. Parsons, det. engr. off., USS Pyro; to duty USS Pyro.

Lt. (Jg) Charles I. Raymond, jr., det. USS Barry; upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Bkln., N. Y., to further trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Ens. Carl H. Amme, jr., det. USS Boise abt. 10 Mar.; to Wash., D. C. for exam. for promotion.

Ens. Frank M. Eddy, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., abt. 25 Jan.; to USS Goldsborough and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Julian M. Jordan, (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Jan.; to USS Enterprise.

Lt. (Jg) Norman L. Barr, (MC), det. instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Jan.; to USS Wasp and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (Jg) Marshall Cohen, (MC), det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in Jan.; to 4th Def. Batt., Ft. Marine Force, Parris Is., S. C.

Lt. (Jg) Russell E. Hanlon, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif. in Feb.; to USS Pennsylvania.

Lt. (Jg) Earle E. Metcalfe, (MC), det. instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Jan.; to USS Ranger.

Lt. (Jg) Samuel J. Wisler, (MC), det. instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Jan.; to USS Lexington.

Rosn. George A. Johnson, det. USS Sicard abt. 1 Feb.; to USS New Orleans.

Ch. Mach. William J. Brennan, det. USS Allegheny; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Ch. Mach. Alexander B. Provost, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., 1 Mar.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Mach. Vincent R. Dahlen, det. USS Concord

(Please turn to Page 579)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Lt. Col. Maurice G. Holmes, abt. 15 March, det. from Staff of Commander, Special Service Squadron, to duty as Inspector-Instructor, 15th Bn., MCR, Galveston, Texas.

Capt. Samuel S. Ballentine, abt. 29 Feb. det. MB, Parris Island, to Staff of Commander, Special Service Squadron, via SS Panama, sailing New York, 7 March.

2nd Lt. Jonathan F. Rice, appointment as a Second Lieutenant in Marine Corps revoked, effective 29 Feb.

Ch. Pay Clk. Timothy E. Murphy, abt. 29 Feb. det. MB, NYd., Cavite, P. I., to Office of Paymaster, Northeastern Pay Area, Phila., Pa., via USAT St. Mihiel, sailing Manila, P. I., 28 Feb.

The following tentative assignments of Marine Corps officers and warrant officers on aviation duty are in addition to those printed in the 17 Feb. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Most of them will take effect during the next few months.

From First Marine Aircraft Group

Maj. Frank D. Weir, Staff, MC Sch.

1st Lt. John D. Harshberger and 2nd Lt. Frank W. Davis, Base Air Det., FMP, St. Thomas.

2nd Lt. William C. Kellum, Basic Sch. Mar. Gun. Harry L. Blackwell, NAS, Anacostia.

Maj. Ira L. Kimes, Capt. Harold W. Bauer, Capt. Charles H. Hayes, Capt. Edward E. Authier, Capt. James L. Beam, 1st Lt. William M. Hudson, 1st Lt. Joseph R. Little, jr., 1st Lt. Donald K. Yost, 1st Lt. Frederick R. Payne, jr., Ch. Mar. Gun. Albert S. Munsch, and Mar. Gun. Ira Brook, 2nd Mar. Aircraft Group, San Diego.

Capt. Harold R. Lee, Capt. Arthur F. Binney, Capt. William A. Willis, Capt. James M. Daly and Capt. Ronald D. Salmon, Jr. Course, MC Schools.

From Second Marine Aircraft Group

Lt. Col. Louis E. Woods, Nav. War Col.

Lt. Col. Ford O. Rogers, Base Air Det., FMP, St. Thomas.

Maj. Clayton C. Jerome, Headquarters.

Capt. Pierson E. Conradt, Sr. Course, MC Sch.

Capt. Frank G. Bailey, Capt. Carson A. Roberts, Capt. Archibald D. Abel, Capt. Robert O. Blisson and Capt. William K. Pottinger, Jr. Course, MC Schools.

1st Lt. John W. Sapp, jr., 1st Lt. Floyd B. Parks, 1st Lt. Richard D. Hughes, 1st Lt. Eugene F. Syme and 1st Lt. William E. Glase, Instructor, NAS, Pensacola.

1st Lt. Albert H. Bohne and 1st Lt. Gordon H. Knott, Base Air Det., FMP, St. Thomas.

Capt. Herbert P. Becker, Capt. Thomas J. McQuade, Capt. Joslyn R. Bailey, 1st Lt. Elmore W. Seeds, 1st Lt. Ralph K. Rottet, 1st Lt. Lawrence H. Clark, 1st Lt. Robert A. Black and 1st Lt. Michael Sampas, 1st Mar. Aircraft Group.

From Marine Corps Schools

Lt. Col. Walter G. Farrell, 2nd Mar. Aircraft Group.

Maj. Vernon M. Guymon, 1st Mar. Aircraft Group.

Maj. Stanley R. Ridderhof and Maj. William C. Lemly, 2nd Mar. Aircraft Group.

Maj. Caleb T. Bailey, Base Air Det., FMP, St. Thomas.

Capt. John S. E. Young, MB, Parris Is.

Capt. Peter P. Schrider, 1st Mar. Aircraft Group.

(Please turn to Page 579)

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA Maj. Buhl Moore, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to instr., FA, Mich. Nat'l Gd., Lansing, Mich. Sall SF 21 May 1940.

Maj. John C. Adams, from Omaha, Neb., to Hawaiian Dept. Sall NY 27 May 1940.

Capt. Stewart Yeo, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Hawaiian Dept. Sall NY 27 May 1940.

Capt. Martin H. Burckes, from Columbus, O., to Hawaiian Dept. Sall NY 6 July 1940.

Capt. Thomas A. Jennings, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Hawaiian Dept. Sall NY 27 May 1940.

1st Lt. Frederick C. Bothwell, jr., from Panama Canal Dept., to 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

2nd Lt. Harry W. Elkins, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Panama Canal Dept. Sall Charleston 20 June 1940.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC. 2nd Lt. William J. Worcester, prior orders amended; from 2d Coast Art., Ft. Monroe, Va., to Panama Canal Dept. Sall N. Y. 18 June 1940.

Following officers, from station after name, to Hawaiian Dept. Sall N. Y. 9 April 1940: Capt. William E. Griffin, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and 2nd Lt. Allen Bennett, Ft. Monroe, Va.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF. Col. John P. Bubb, retired, 29 Feb., disability incident to service.

Lt. Col. Charles S. Ritchel, from State College, Pa., 15 June, to Org. Res., Dayton, O. Lt. Col. John W. Leonard, from Md. Natl. Gd., Md., to GSC, Hq., 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 1 July.

Maj. Irvine C. Scudder, from Lexington, Ky., 15 June, to Org. Res., St. Louis, Mo. Maj. George L. Eberle, from Ft. Niagara, N. Y., to off. of Ch. of Staff, Wash., D. C.

Following majors, from duty indicated after name, 15 June, to station named: Albert H.

Dumas, Clemson, S. C., to 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky., and Charles F. Johnson, Phila., Pa., to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

William V. Rattan, from Stillwater, Okla., to 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.

Herbert W. Schmid, from Bowling Green, Ky., to 22d Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Maj. William H. Halstead, from Fargo, N. D., 15 June, to Org. Res., East Orange, N. J.

Maj. Kenneth G. Althaus, from Raleigh, N. C., 15 June, to 38th Inf., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Maj. Frank W. Halsey, from Blacksburg, Va., 15 June, to Org. Res., McAlester, Okla.

Maj. William B. Yancey, from Madison, Wis., to Hawaiian Dept. Sall N. Y. 6 July 1940.

Maj. Frank L. McCoy, from Greenville, S. C., 1 May, to St. Norbert College, De Pere, Wis.

1st Lt. Alston Grimes, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Joseph E. Reynolds, from Randolph Fld., Texas, to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

2nd Lt. Jesse P. Moorefield, from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Panama Canal Dept. Sall N. Y. 27 March 1940.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC Col. Roy M. Jones, (Lt. Col.), from AC, procurement rep., to dist. supervisor, Eastern AC Procurement Dist., N. Y.

Maj. Cortlandt S. Johnson, from AC rep., to asst. dist. supervisor, Eastern AC Procurement Dist., Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

Maj. Elmer D. Perrin, (Capt.), from AC rep., Glenn L. Martin Co., Middle River, to asst. dist. supervisor, Eastern AC Procurement Dist., Balto., Md.

Maj. Arthur E. Simonin, from AC rep., Curtiss-Wright Corp., to asst. dist. supervisor, Central AC Procurement Dist., Buffalo, N. Y.

Maj. Charles W. Steinmetz, from AC rep., Chicago, Ill., to asst. dist. supervisor, Central AC Procurement Dist., Dayton, O.

Maj. Ray G. Harris, (Capt.), from AC rep., Stearman Aircraft Co., to asst. dist. supervisor, Central AC Procurement Dist., Wichita, Kan.

Maj. Lowell H. Smith, from AC rep., Western Procurement Dist., Inglewood, to dist. supervisor, Western AC Procurement Dist., Santa Monica, Calif.

Maj. Joseph L. Stromme, from AC rep., Los Angeles, to asst. dist. supervisor, Western AC Procurement Dist., Santa Monica, Calif.

Maj. Oakley G. Kelly, from AC rep., Western Procurement Dist., Inglewood, to asst. dist. supervisor, Western AC Procurement Dist., Downey, Calif.

Maj. George W. Polk, jr., from AC rep., Western Procurement Dist., Inglewood, to asst. dist. supervisor, Western AC Procurement Dist., Santa Monica, Calif.

Maj. Charles E. Branshaw, from AC rep., Western Procurement Dist., Inglewood, to asst. dist. supervisor, Western AC Procurement Dist., Santa Monica, Calif.

Maj. John F. Whiteley, from AC rep., Western Procurement Dist., Inglewood, to asst. dist. supervisor, Western AC Procurement Dist., Santa Monica, Calif.

Maj. John D. Corkille, (Capt.), from AC rep., Boeing Aircraft Co., to asst. dist. supervisor, Western AC Procurement Dist., Seattle, Wash.

Maj. Edwin R. McReynolds, (Capt.), from AC rep., Consolidated Aircraft Corp., to asst. dist. supervisor, Western AC Procurement Dist., San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Russell J. Minty, from AC rep., Eastern Procurement Dist., to asst. dist. supervisor, Eastern AC Procurement Dist., Hartford, Conn.

Capt. Charles W. O'Connor, from AC rep., Fairchild Aircraft Corp., to asst. dist. supervisor, Eastern AC Procurement Dist., Hagerstown, Md.

Capt. William T. Colman, from AC rep., Curtiss-Wright Corp., to asst. dist. supervisor, Central AC Procurement Dist., Buffalo, N. Y.

Capt. John S. Griffith, from asst. dist. rep., Western Procurement Dist., Inglewood, to asst. dist. supervisor, Western AC Procurement Dist., Santa Monica, Calif.

Capt. Daniel B. White, from asst. dist. rep., Western Procurement Dist., Inglewood, to asst. dist. supervisor, Western AC Procurement Dist., Santa Monica, Calif.

Capt. Thomas M. Lowe, prior orders

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amended; det. as member of AC Bd., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Capt. John H. McCormick, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Capt. Charles P. Cabell, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 27 May, to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

1st Lt. Charles F. Densford, from AC Bd., to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

1st Lt. Charles H. Anderson, from Philippine Dept., to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

PROFESSORS, USMA

Prof. Clifton C. Carter, retired, 31 July 1940, for age.

TRANSFERS

Maj. Marion I. Voorhes, Cav., to QMC, 12 Feb.

Capt. Charlie Q. Lindsey, Inf., to QMC, 8 Feb.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Following enlisted men, to motor mechanics course, Inf. Sch., Ft. Benning, Ga., 2 March: Pvt. Hugh D. Seagraves, Hq. Co., 8th Inf. Brig., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Sgt. Walter P. Evans, Hq. Co., 14th Inf. Brig., Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.

Sgt. William B. White, Serv. Co., 1st Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Sgt. Ben N. Velasquez, Serv. Co., 1st Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Pvt. 1st Joseph J. Stevens, Serv. Co., 1st Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Cpl. Everett W. Setzer, Serv. Co., 1st Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Sgt. Harold W. Irving, Serv. Co., 2d Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Pvt. Raymond W. Norland, Serv. Co., 2d Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Sgt. Lester A. Meyers, Co. L, 2d Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Cpl. Harold B. Lenz, Co. C, 2d Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Sgt. Howard L. Wetherholt, Co. M, 2d Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Cpl. Arlyn D. Simpson, Serv. Co., 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

Pvt. 1st Robert C. George, Serv. Co., 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

Cpl. Harold R. McGilvray, Hq. Det., 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Pvt. 1st Raymond L. Peterman, Hq. Co., 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Pvt. Robert H. Phelps, Serv. Co., 9th Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Pvt. 1st Joseph T. Czarniewski, Serv. Co., 10th Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Pvt. 1st Austin White, Serv. Co., 10th Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Cpl. William N. Crowe, Hq. Co., 11th Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Pvt. 1st William L. Chandler, Serv. Co., 11th Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Sgt. Raymond A. Fisher, Co. B, 11th Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Pvt. George W. Massey, Co. D, 11th Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Cpl. Voyne V. Crump, Co. H, 11th Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Pvt. 1st Ammit M. Brockman, Co. L, 12th Inf., Arlington Cantonment, Va.

Pvt. Harold D. Perry, Co. C, 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.

Pvt. James D. Franklin, jr., Co. D, 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.

Sgt. Samuel W. Foster, Co. F, 16th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Sgt. Fred G. Gardner, Co. F, 16th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Cpl. Lester E. Byrd, Co. F, 16th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Pvt. 1st Max R. Woolard, Serv. Co., 17th Inf., Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.

Pvt. 1st John W. Hiller, Hq. Co., 18th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Pvt. LeRoy J. Kinne, Serv. Co., 18th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Pvt. 1st William A. Guilbault, Co. C, 18th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Sgt. Walter M. Vilmer, Serv. Co., 20th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Sgt. Manual S. Baker, Co. A, 20th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Sgt. Melvin V. Fritts, Co. C, 20th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Sgt. Dale D. Hemenway, Co. F, 20th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Cpl. Frank H. Turner, Co. I, 20th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Sgt. William A. Doran, Co. K, 20th Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.

Pvt. 1st Robert E. Welch, Serv. Co., 22d Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Pvt. 1st Robert J. White, Co. G, 22d Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Cpl. L. D. Stephenson, Serv. Co., 23d Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Cpl. Drew A. Manning, Co. D, 23d Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Sgt. Herbert E. White, Co. M, 23d Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Pvt. 1st Fletcher Phillips, Serv. Co., 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

Pvt. 1st Edward L. Earl, Serv. Co., 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

Pvt. 1st Harold R. King, Serv. Co., 28th Inf., Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Sgt. Edmund C. Filiaplak, Co. E, 34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Pvt. 1st Alonzo G. Hardy, Serv. Co., 34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Pvt. 1st Savino Amminiti, Serv. Co., 34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Tech. Sgt. Otis R. Bowles, Hq. Co., 38th Inf., Camp Bullis, Texas.

Pvt. 1st Thomas H. Holcombe, Serv. Co., 38th Inf., Camp Bullis, Texas.

Cpl. John R. Sparks, Co. M, 38th Inf., Camp Bullis, Texas.

Cpl. Glenn E. Wyatt, Hq. & Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 2d Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala., prior orders revoked.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

M. Sgt. Elijah B. King, Serv. Co., 20th Inf., at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., 29 Feb.

Tech. Sgt. Miles H. Carroll, QMC, at March Fld., Calif., 29 Feb.

1st Sgt. William N. Vogt, Co. C, 26th Inf., at Ft. Benning, Ga., 29 Feb., with rank of 2nd Lt.

Sgt. Monroe Robinson, QMC, at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., 29 Feb.

1st Sgt. Charles Morris, Det. Enlisted Men's List, (Recruiting Serv.), at St. Joseph, Mo., 29 Feb.

1st Sgt. Constance Millares, Serv. Co., 57th Inf., (PS), at Ft. William McKinley, P. I., 29 Feb.

Sgt. John Porter, Co. G, 27th Inf., at Schofield Bks., T. H., 29 Feb.

Sgt. David A. Martin, Inf. Sch. Det., at Ft. Benning, Ga., 29 Feb.

Sgt. Bishop A. Gambrell, Hq. Co., 25th Inf., at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., 29 Feb.

Sgt. Joe Neudigite, Hq. Btry., 2nd Coast Art., at Ft. Monroe, Va., 29 Feb.

Tech. Sgt. Edward H. Pawlowsky, Hq. Co., 23rd Inf., at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 29 Feb.

Sgt. Sidney L. Helms, 1st Sig. Serv. Co., SC, at Seattle, Wash., 29 Feb.

M. Sgt. John Gannon, QMC, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, 29 Feb.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty With AC

Following officers, cont'd at Barksdale Fld., La., until 2 Apr. 1941:

2nd Lt. Holden Fowler Ellison, and 1st Lt. Karl Edward Baumeister.

2nd Lt. Della Esau Russell, 28 Feb., to Randolph Fld., Texas, until 27 Feb. 1941.

2nd Lt. Robert Orin Butler, jr., from Randolph Fld., Texas, to home, 19 Feb. 1940.

2nd Lt. Cleopas John Messer, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to home, 11 March 1940.

Following officers, from Hawaiian Dept., to Hamilton Fld., Calif., until 2 Apr. 1940:

2nd Lt. Jake MacDonald Marcum, Jr., 2nd Lt. John Alva Roberts, jr., and 2nd Lt. Walter William Sparks, jr.

2nd Lt. George Richardson Carr, cont'd at Brooks Fld., Texas, until 2 Apr. 1941.

2nd Lt. Kermit Douglas Stevens, cont'd at Barksdale Fld., La., until 1 March 1941.

2nd Lt. Walter Reid Ford, cont'd at March Fld., Calif., until 2 Apr. 1941.

Following 2d Lts., cont'd at Barksdale Fld., La., until 2 Apr. 1941:

Donald Kitts Fargo, and Carl Harper.

Following officers, cont'd at Brooks Fld., Texas, until 2 Apr. 1941:

1st Lt. Jay Knoblock Montgomery, and 2nd Lt. Charles Edward Jost.

2nd Lt. Ralph Llewelyn Pusey, from Panama Canal Dept., to Mitchell Fld., N. Y., until 2 Apr. 1940. Sall Panama 2 March 1940.

Extended Active Duty With AC

Maj. Sumner Chase Palmer, jr., 7 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.

2nd Lt. William Walter Holmes, cont'd at Brooks Fld., Texas, until 2 Apr. 1941.

1st Lt. Charles Frederick Scott, jr., cont'd at Hamilton Fld., Calif., until 2 Apr. 1941.

2nd Lt. Fred Olen Potter, from Kelly Fld., Texas, 27 Feb., to Scott Fld., Ill.

Following 2d Lts., from Kelly Fld., Texas, 27 Feb., to Sacramento Air Dep., Calif.:

Richard Belmont Dixon, William Tanguan Duden, and Charles Arthur Gibson, jr.

Following 2d Lts., from Kelly Fld., Texas, 27 Feb., to Patterson Fld., O.: Carl William Hartley, Frank Xavier Krebs, Bishop Pershaw Parrish, jr., and Julian Simon Schuster.

2nd Lt. Elwyn Grady Cooper, from Kelly Fld., Texas, 27 Feb., to Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Following 2d Lts., from Kelly Fld., Texas, 27 Feb., to Duncan Fld., Texas: Edward Thomas Imperato, Charles Michael Smith, and Ralph Ludwig Zimmerman.

2nd Lt. Frank Mansfield Taylor, from Kelly Fld., Texas, 27 Feb., to Hawaiian Dept. Sall S. F., 13 March 1940.

Extended Active Duty With MC

1st Lt. Folke Becker, from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to home, 1 March 1940.

Capt. Thomas Finn Nelson, 26 Feb., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 25 Feb. 1941.

Capt. Virgil Shelnutt Steele, 20 Feb., to Randolph Fld., Texas, until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Morris Harold Saffron, 20 Feb., to New York, N. Y., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Burchard Eakin Wright, jr., 27 Feb., to Phila., Pa., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Paul Finklestein, 1 March, to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 28 Feb. 1941.

1st Lt. Howard Robinson, 26 Feb., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 25 Feb. 1941.

Capt. Frank Kinsey Justice, 1 March, to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 28 Feb. 1941.

1st Lt. William Reichard-Esteves, 23 Feb., (Continued on Next Page)

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

to San Juan, Puerto Rico, until 22 Aug. 1940.
1st Lt. Nathan Alter Schwalbe, 23 Feb., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 22 Feb. 1941.
1st Lt. Albert Eckstein, 23 Feb., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 27 Feb. 1941.
Capt. John Edward Brown, 1 March, to Atlanta, Ga., until 28 Feb. 1941.
Capt. Earl Henry Diehl, 1 March, to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 28 Feb. 1941.

Extended Active Duty With FA

Maj. Harold Peter Ballif, 7 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.
Maj. Harry Ambrose Ballif, 7 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty With Inf.

Maj. Adolph Louis Friedenthal, 7 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty With CA

Maj. Charles Carr Ringwalt, 7 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty With OD

1st Lt. Sam Bob Ramsey, 23 Feb., to Camp Jackson, S. C., until 30 June 1940.
Capt. Richard James Forsyth, 26 Feb., to Springfield, Mass., until 30 June 1940.
2nd Lt. Edward Willard Bradshaw, Jr., 1 March, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, until 30 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty With AGD

2nd Lt. Mark Joseph James Leonardi, 25 Feb., to Camp Jackson, S. C., until 24 Aug. 1940.

2nd Lt. Ralph Hembree Selby, 25 Feb., to Ft. Bliss, Texas, until 24 Aug. 1940.

2nd Lt. Belmont Philip Goethe, 25 Feb., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, until 24 Aug. 1940.

2nd Lt. Mark William Battersby, 25 Feb., to Camp Ord, Calif., until 24 Aug. 1940.

Extended Active Duty With CH

1st Lt. Paul William Schroppe, 15 Apr., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, until 14 Apr. 1941.
1st Lt. Herman Johan Kregel, 1 March, to Ft. Hayes, O., until 28 Feb. 1941.

Extended Active Duty With Vet.

1st Lt. Burton Campbell Thomson, 26 Feb., to Ft. Bragg, N. C., until 25 Feb. 1941.

Extended Active Duty With Cav.

Maj. John Bliss Brainerd, Jr., 8 March, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., until 13 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty With CWS

2nd Lt. Charles Elwood Richardson, Jr., 1 March, to Wash., D. C., until 31 Aug. 1940.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training

1st Lt. John G. Detwiler, OD-Res., 31 March, to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lt. Col. Thomas Lester Leigh, Inf.-Res., prior orders revoked.

Capt. Robert Edward Hertzberg, SC-Res., 24 March, to Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Robert Jacob Niederost, CE-Res., 17 March, to New York, N. Y.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

2nd Lt. Earl Willoughby, AC-Res., to 1st Lt., 2 March.

Marine Corps Orders

(Continued from Page 577)

Capt. Raymond C. Scollin and Capt. Walter L. J. Baylor, 2nd Mar. Aircraft Group.
Capt. Allen C. Koonce, Bu. of Aeronautics.
Capt. David F. O'Neill, 1st Mar. Aircraft Group.

Capt. Roger T. Carleson, Base Air Det., FMF, St. Thomas.

Capt. Frank H. Wirsig, 1st Mar. Air Group.

Capt. Kenneth H. Weir, Plans Sect., Bks. Det., MB, Quantico.

Capt. Perry O. Parmelee, 2nd Mar. Air Group.

Capt. Thomas G. Ennis and Capt. Ernest E. Pollock, 1st Mar. Air Group.

Capt. Frank C. Croft, Bu. of Aeronautics.

Capt. Joe A. Smoak, Capt. Edward C. Dyer and Capt. Deane C. Roberts, 1st Mar. Air Group.

From NAF, NYd., Phila.—Capt. Guy M. Morrow, Jr. Course, MC Sch.

From Basic School—2nd Lt. John P. Haines, Jr., 1st Mar. Aircraft Group.

2nd Lt. George A. Graves and 2nd Lt. John F. Kinney, 2nd Mar. Aircraft Group.

From Plans Sect., Bks. Det., MB, Quantico—Capt. Thomas C. Green, 1st Mar. Aircraft Group.

From Naval War College—Maj. Lester N. Medaris, 2nd Mar. Aircraft Group.

From Base Air Detachment, St. Thomas, V. I.

Lt. Col. Francis P. Mulcahy, Army War College.

Maj. C. F. Schlitt, Sr. Course, MC Sch.

Capt. Calvin R. Freeman, Bu. Aero.

Capt. F. B. Winfree, Jr. Course, MC Sch.

Mar. Gur. R. E. A. Lillie, 1st Mar. Aircraft Group.

1st Lt. Robt. E. Galer, 1st Lt. G. A. McKusick, 1st Lt. Milo G. Haines, 1st Lt. John F. Dobbins and Ch. QM Clk. Edward F. Conners, 2nd Mar. Aircraft Group.

From Hq. Marine Corps—Maj. Byron F. Johnson, 2nd Mar. Air Group.

From Bureau Aero., Navy Dept.—Maj. Albert D. Cooley, 1st Mar. Air Group.

Capt. Perry K. Smith, Sr. Course, MC Sch.

Capt. Samuel S. Jack, Jr. Course, MC Sch.

From NAS, Anacostia—Ch. Mar. Gur. M. Wodarczyk, 1st Mar. Air Group.

From Guatemala City—Maj. Frank H. Lamson-Scribner, Sr. Course, MC Sch.
From MB, Parris Island—Mar. Gur. R. A. Trevelyan, 1st Mar. Aircraft Group.

From Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Capt. W. J. Huffman, Capt. Paul Moret and Capt. Wm. B. Steiner, Jr. Course, MC Sch.

Capt. Ernest R. West, 1st Mar. Air Group.
1st Lt. E. T. Dorsey, PG School, Naval Academy.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 577)

abt. 8 Feb.; to USS Salt Lake City.
Mach. Edward J. Vishnesky, det. USS Whitney abt. 10 Feb.; to Asiatic Flt.
Carp. George R. Olliver, to USS Quincy.

17 February 1940

Lt. Comdr. Earle C. Peterson, det. in Jan. Util. Sqdn. 2 (USS Rigel); to Nav. Air Sta., San Pedro, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Edward E. Hogan, (MC), det. in Feb. Nav. Sta., Guam; to Nav. Train. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. James R. Hanna, (SC), det. Nav. Yard, Pearl Harbor; to cont. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor and upon disch. trmt. to cont. trmt. nearest Nav. Hosp.

19 February 1940

Lt. Comdr. Neil J. Dietrich, det. as CO USS Lamson in Feb.; to Bu. Nav.

Lt. Comdr. Robert H. Hargrove, det. USS Brazos; cont. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Edward J. Milner, det. as Navigating Off., USS Nitro to duty as Exec. Off., USS Nitro.

Lt. Comdr. Perley E. Pendleton, det. USS Colorado in Feb.; to duty as CO USS Lamson.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur L. Pleasants, det. Nav. Sta., Tutuila abt. 3 May; to c.f.o. USS Benson and in command when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. Herbert H. Taylor, det. USS Argonne abt. 2 Apr.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Lt. Jackson S. Champlin, det. as CO USS Haraden; det. in Jan. or Feb.; to USS Colorado.

Lt. William A. Dunn, det. USS McLanahan; to cont. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. William W. Fitts, det. 12th Nav. Dist. abt. 10 Feb.; to USS McLanahan.

Lt. David D. Hawkins, det. USS New York abt. 3 Feb.; to USS Hopkins.

Lt. Harman E. Schleke, det. USS Quincy abt. 10 Feb.; to USS Nitro.

Lt. Ralph H. Smith, det. USS Nitro; to cont. trmt., Norfolk Nav. Hosp.

Lt. Joseph H. Willingham, Jr., det. S/M Base, Pearl Harbor, abt. 15 Feb.; to c.f.o. USS Tautog and in command when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Raymond M. Parrish, det. USS Trinity abt. 10 Feb.; to USS Farragut.

Lt. (jg) Charles E. Robertson, det. USS Cuyama abt. 23 Feb.; to USS New Orleans.

Lt. (jg) Wayne T. Stuke, det. Setg. Sqdn. 41 (USS Ranger) in Feb.; to Utility Sqdn. Two.

Lt. (jg) Jerome B. White, det. USS Cimarron; cont. trmt., Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Ens. Richard A. Waugh, det. trmt., Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn; to Asiatic Fleet.

Comdr. George B. Dowling (MC), det. USS Utah; to Nav. Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Lt. James J. V. Cammissa (MC), ors. 22 Nov. 1939, revoked; cont. duty Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Lt. (jg) Edward P. McLarney (MC), det. USS Pennsylvania; to USS Medusa.

Lt. (jg) Thomas F. Wright (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif. in Feb.; to USS New Mexico.

Comdr. Percy C. Corning (SC), det. Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., in March; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. Comdr. Albert S. Freedman (SC), addl. duty as disbursing officer 14th Nav. District.

Lt. Comdr. Orly Tagland (SC), det. USS Bridge; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. James H. Payne, Jr. (SC), det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I. in Jan.; to USS Detroit.

Lt. (jg) Leo J. McNulty (SC), det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. in Feb.; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, Rhode Island.

Comdr. Clyde W. Coryell (CEC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif. in March; to 13th Nav. District.

Lt. Comdr. Claire C. Seabury (CEC), det. Bu. Y. & D. in Feb. or March; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Francis J. McManus (CHC), det. USS Maryland abt. 20 Jan.; to Asiatic Fleet.

Ch. Boon. Edward H. Wootan, det. USS New Orleans in Feb.; to 3rd Naval District.

Ch. Gunner Einar Bjorhus, det. USS Arkansas; cont. trmt., Norfolk Naval Hospital.

Gunner William A. Dyrdahl, upon exec. of oath of office to USS California.

Ch. Mach. Alfred E. Raue, det. USS Dob-

bin; to cont. trmt., Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Ch. Mach. Vincent H. Starkweather, det. USS Salt Lake City abt. 26 Feb.; to Nav. Yd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Mach. Walter W. Rickett, det. USS Richmond; to USS Louisville.

Pay Clk. Russell C. Thurrott, det. USS Holland in Feb.; to USS Rigel.

Act. Pay Clk. Elmer S. Landers, det. USS Rigel; to USS Holland.

20 February 1940

Capt. George H. Fort, det. in June as Cdr. Dest. Div. 2; to Naval Academy, Annapolis.
Capt. Oliver M. Read, det. in June as CO USS Relief; to Hydrographic Office, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. Jesse R. Wallace, det. as CO USS Cushing abt. 20 May; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila as Attorney General (via Matson Line).

Lt. Emmett J. Sullivan, det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst abt. 24 Feb.; to c.f.o. USS Walwright and on board as exec. when comm.

Lt. Joseph B. Swain, det. abt. 10 Feb. USS Ramsay; to Staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 41.

Lt. (jg) John M. Lee, ors. 1 Feb. revoked; continue duty USS Boise.

Ens. James P. Andrea, det. in March USS Pennsylvania; to USS Bushnell.

Cdr. George G. Herman (MC), det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp. in Apr.; to USS Texas.

Lt. (jg) George H. C. McKeown (MC), det. Nav. Train. Sta., Gl. Lakes, in March; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.

Lt. (jg) Robert H. Mershon (MC), det. Nav. Train. Sta., San Diego abt. 1 March; to USS California.

Lt. (jg) Samuel C. White (MC), det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., abt. 1 March; to USS Melville.

Lt. (jg) Harold G. Davies (DC), det. Nav. Acad. in March; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Comdr. Murrey L. Royer (SC), det. USS Saratoga on 31 March; to Navy Yd., Washington, D. C.

Boon. William L. Sloan, upon exec. oath of office to USS Chicago.

Ch. Mach. Edward H. Brady, det. USS Concord abt. 1 April; to S/M Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Ch. Pharm. Daniel W. Heagy, det. abt. 1 Mar. Hosp. Corps School, San Diego; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lillian M. Banks, Nurse, det. in April USS Relief; to Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor.

Ruth A. Erickson, Nurse, det. in April USS Relief; to Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor.

Chief Petty Officer Transfers

The following transfers of chief petty officers were ordered by the Navy Department during the period 1 to 15 Feb. 1940:

H. D. Adams, CPhM, MRC Los Angeles to N. Disp., Long Beach.

H. L. Akin, CWT, NRS Birmingham to Quincy.

P. A. Ametrano, CBM, NRS Buffalo to RS San Diego.

P. F. Andersen, CPhM, N. Hos. Puget Sd. to Mardet Tongue Pt. Ore.

R. E. Anglin, CPhM, MRS Salt Lake City to NYd Puget Sd.

C. W. Bailey, CPhM, MRS St. Louis to NAS Lakehurst.

D. W. Bair, CPhM, MRS Detroit to NTS Great Lakes.

C. F. Benner, CPhM, MRS Cleveland to N. Hos. Great Lakes.

L. C. Beeman, CQM, NRS Macon to Quincy.

R. L. Bodford, CPhM, MRS Oklahoma City to N. Hos. Mare Island.

R. E. Bower, CRM, RS Norfolk to VP Squadron 56.

S. G. Brenner, CPhM, NTS Norfolk to N. Hos. Portsmouth, Va.

J. Buday, CQM, NRS Detroit to Quincy.

W. E. Burnham, CPhM, N. Hos. Portsmouth, Va. to NTS Norfolk.

A. J. Calvello, CY, NTS Norfolk to Wharton.

L. R. Chase, CPhM, MRS Cincinnati to N. Hos. Pensacola.

M. B. Cole, CPhM, MRS Nashville to N. Hos. Charleston.

S. L. Crawford, CBM, NRS Chicago to New York.

H. H. Dalhoff, CPhM, MRS Little Rock to NAS Pensacola.

E. D. DeHart, CTC, NRS Cincinnati, to Gloucester.

M. Dhota, CMM, NRS Portland, Ore. to Ralph Talbot.

J. F. Donnellan, Jr., CQM, NRS Cincinnati

to Warrington.

R. M. Drowne, CPhM, MRS Denver to NYd Mare I.

H. F. Everroad, CPhM, NTS Norfolk to N. Disp. Long Beach.

E. Fox, CMM, NRS Louisville to Quincy.

C. R. Gardiner, CPhM, MRS Cleveland to N. Hos. Great Lakes.

C. M. Gay, CSK, NRbu. New York to Rathburne.

C. A. Gensley, CY, Argonne to RS Wash., D. C. (Runav.)

H. C. Gore, CPhM, MRS Richmond to Marbks. Quantico.

W. Greenberg, CSK, RS Norfolk to Denebola.

J. C. Hancock, CPhM, MRS Springfield, Mass., to NYd Boston.

A. M. Hartman, CPhM, N. Hos. Parris Is. to N. Hos. Norfolk.

G. R. Hatch, CQM, RS Phila. to Wharton.

H. G. Hickok, CPhM, MRS Richmond to Marbks., Quantico.

E. F. Hock, CWT, NRS St. Louis to Quincy.

W. B. House, CFC, NRS Louisville to Whitney.

R. B. How, CY, NRS Omaha to Maury.

M. P. Huber, CPhM, N. Hos. San Diego, to N. Hos. Mare I.

J. M. Ingalls, CPhM, MRS Binghamton to Subbase New London.

J. W. Irvine, CSK, Nitro to Combacfor.

H. K. Jackson, CPhM, MRS New Orleans to NAS Pensacola.

T. L. Jackson, CPhM, NTS Great Lakes to N. Hos. Great Lakes.

E. F. Jacobs, CY, RS Norfolk to Denebola.

G. P. Kelsola, CPhM, MRS Springfield to N. Hos. Chelsea.

J. W. Kelly, CPhM, MRS Baltimore to Reina Mercedes.

J. E. King, CPhM, NTS Newport to N. Hos. Newport.

R. L. Kiedzik, CPhM, N. Hos. Pensacola to N. Hos. Phila.

L. V. Lavalley, CPhM, MRS to RS San Francisco.

J. F. Lewis, CPhM, MRS Nashville to N. Hos. Charleston.

H. H. Lovelass, CMM, RS Phila. to Denebola.

J. F. Maynes, CBM, NRS New York to Quincy.

W. M. Maxwell, CPhM, NRS Boston to Dixie.

E. A. McHoes, CY, NRS Cincinnati to Ralph Talbot.

W. C. Mead, CY, NRS Chicago to Balch.

(Please turn to Page 583)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—In boarding the German vessel *Altmark* and rescuing British captives thereon, the British Navy acted in accordance with its tradition. At the same time, as a long list of precedents establish, the sovereignty of Norway was violated, and the British Government, having specifically authorized and ordered the operation, is liable for redress to that neutral government.

In our own history, there are instances of British attack upon American merchantmen and warships in neutral waters. A few miles beyond our territorial waters, the frigate *Chesapeake* was fired upon by the British frigate *Leopard*, and four seamen, claimed to be British deserters, were taken from her, and court-martialed at Halifax. The United States protested, instituted reprisals, and the war of 1812-15 followed. During that war, the United States frigate *Essex* was attacked and compelled to surrender, while at anchor, dismasted, in Valparaiso, by the British frigate *Phoebe* and the sloop-of-war *Cherub*. The sloop-of-war *Levant*, a recent prize to the United States frigate *Constitution*, was chased into Port Praya, and captured while at anchor there, by vessels from the British fleet. The United States privateer *General Armstrong*, lying in the harbor of Fayal, was destroyed by vessels from the British fleet. During the Civil War, the American Navy engaged in practices identical with those of the British. The Federal cruiser *Wachusett* seized the Confederate cruiser *Florida* in the port of Bahia, Brazil. The Federal man-of-war *Ella* and *Annie* entered Sambro harbor, Nova Scotia, seized a United States merchant steamer which had been captured by the Confederates, and took her and three men found on board, and delivered them to the British authorities at Halifax.

There are other incidents, involving invasion of neutral waters, which can be cited to show disregard of neutral sovereignty by nations at war. Insofar as international law is concerned, the responsibility for the acts of violence committed, is fixed upon the government of the invader. There is no question as to the responsibility in the case of the *Altmark*—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has admitted it, and so has Prime Minister Chamberlain. The defense for their Navy's action is based upon Norway's alleged failure to do her duty as a neutral, and manifesting "complete indifference" to the use which the German Fleet might make of her waters. Chamberlain complained at the neglect of the Norwegian Government to make a proper inspection of the *Altmark*, and declared that the opinion of that Government that she was a warship and not subject to search, would establish a precedent which Britain "could in no circumstances" accept. Reinforcing this view, the French Government asserted that its Navy and that of the British would "take all measures" to make sure that Norwegian waters are not used for belligerent purposes.

In the case of *Schooner Exchange vs. McFaddon*, the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion handed down by Chief Justice Marshall, ruled:

"The jurisdiction of the nation within its own territory is necessarily exclusive and absolute. It is susceptible of no limitation not imposed by itself."

The attitude of the United States, and, indeed, of all nations, is based upon this principle. In the case of the *Chesapeake-Leopard*, the British Government disavowed "the pretension of a right to search ships of war in the national service of any state for deserters," and the Admiral responsible was recalled, these acts being done before the American demand for redress was presented. The Chilean Government emphatically protested at the capture of American warships in her waters. A demand was made upon Portugal in reference to the *General Armstrong*, and, as a result of the negotiations which followed, the dispute was left to the arbitration of Louis Napoleon, then President of the French Republic. He recognized the attack "as a violation of neutral rights," but decided against indemnification on the ground that the privateer did not demand protection from the Portuguese authorities at the time, but resisted by battle the unjust attack of the British vessels. As to seizures by American naval craft, our invariable practice has been to disavow them and offer redress. In the case of the *Wachusett*, not only was the action of her commander disavowed, but he was court-martialed, the American Consul, who advised the seizure of the confederate cruiser, was dismissed, the parties aboard the captured cruiser were released, and a United States man-of-war was sent to Brazil to fire a salute to the Brazilian flag. The seizure of a merchant steamer in Nova Scotian waters was disavowed, the British being informed that our government "has not authorized, nor does it propose to justify, any exercise whatever of authority, by its agents, within the waters, or on the soil of Nova Scotia. If any such authority has been assumed, this Government will at once express its profound regret; and it stands ready, in that case, to make amends which shall be entirely satisfactory." To this note, the British Ambassador replied accepting with "entire satisfaction" the disavowal of authority by officers of the United States within the territorial jurisdiction of Nova Scotia."

So far as international law is concerned, therefore, it is evident there is ample basis for the Norwegian protest. Such protest was necessary because it was demanded by respect for the Government's own sovereignty, and by the necessity of complying with German demands. There is no doubt that the Norwegian people, as well as those of Sweden and Denmark, have been brought by the incident to greater realization of their peril. The use of a destroyer named the *Cossack*, doubtless carefully determined by the Admiralty, to board the *Altmark*, must have reminded them of the danger of Russia on the one hand, as of the Allies on the other. There is no doubt it will continue to be their policy to preserve neutrality up to the utmost limit. In accordance therewith, the Swedish Government has announced it will give no military aid to Finland, and will not permit the passage of troops across its territory to that country. Nor will Norway authorize such passage. Thus, Scandinavia will continue the endeavor to be neutral, though the *Altmark* incident may serve to cause sharper restriction of the use of territorial waters by belligerent vessels, whether merchantmen or warships. This would mean that the Allies have tightened another loop of the blockade of Germany.

Navy Shipbuilding Progresses—Opening of bids, twice postponed, on the cruisers *Cleveland* and *Columbia* last week has put the last two units of the Navy's 1940 shipbuilding program well underway. A study of a construction progress report issued as of 10 Feb. with that issued 10 Jan. showed a continued diminution in the number of ships listed as vessels were completed and put into service.

The report showed other progress being made in the shipbuilding program. Dur-

ing the month keels of two vessels were laid, one vessel was launched and one vessel was commissioned.

On 1 Feb. the keel of the 35,000-ton battleship *Alabama* was laid at Norfolk Navy Yard, where order for the vessel was placed on 1 April 1939. She is the last of the six 35,000-ton dreadnaughts to be put on the ways, from which two are scheduled to take the water within a few months. The only two battleships not laid down are the 45,000-ton *Iowa* and the *New Jersey* for which orders were placed 1 July 1939.

There was no change in the status of construction of the aircraft carriers *Wasp* or *Hornet*, nor of the four light cruisers already on the ways. Among the 14 submarines now under construction, there was but one change in status of construction; the USS *Tautog* was launched 27 Jan. at the yards of the Electric Boat Company, New London, Conn. Keels of four of the subsurface craft have not yet been laid, the *Tautog* and *Tambor* are fitting out at Electric Boat Company. The *Sealion* (ex *Squalus*) is not carried on the construction list. She is scheduled for re-commissioning in June.

No change was reported during the month in construction status of the 29 destroyers under construction. Ten of these have been launched and are now being completed. Keels of the *Edison* and *Ericsson* have not yet been laid. There was no change, either, in construction status of the destroyer tenders *Dixie* and *Prairie*, the minesweepers *Raven* and *Osprey*, the repair ship *Vulcan* or the submarine tender *Fulton*. The fleet tug *Navajo*, launched 17 Aug. 1939, was commissioned 26 Jan. The tugs *Seminole* and *Cherokee* are fitting out.

The keel of the motor torpedo boat PT8 was laid at Philadelphia Navy Yard on 29 Dec. 1939, and the last of these eight craft thus put on the ways. Two have already been launched. No change was reported in construction status of the four submarine chasers, the minelayer, and the six seaplane tenders which complete the list of vessels under construction.

The statement that no change in construction status was reported does not indicate that work on the vessels named is not progressing; it means merely that the vessels did not achieve one of the well-defined phases of completion—keel-laying, launching, or commissioning.

Cavalry—Two new important additions to the First Cavalry Division have been approved for test by the War Department. For experimental purposes during the coming corps and army exercises each brigade of the Cavalry Division will have an anti-tank platoon and a mortar platoon. In recommending the organization of these units, Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry, is seeking to increase and vary the fire-power of the horse cavalry.

The two anti-tank platoons in the Cavalry Division will each have six of the new 37 mm anti-tank guns. The guns will be towed by scout cars. It is felt that this unit will be particularly effective because the scout cars themselves have some armor protection, they are equipped with their own vehicular guns, and they have their own radios. Similar anti-tank platoons already have been set up in the 4th and 6th Cavalry regiments, which are to operate as Corps Reconnaissance regiments.

The two new mortar platoons will each have six of the 4.2 mortars.

The Cavalry Board recently received 200 magazines for the Automatic Pistol, Caliber .45, M1911, which will be subjected to extensive service tests. These magazines are an improved type and, it is hoped, will help materially to reduce the number of malfunctions experienced with this weapon in the past. An improved machine gun tripod, M2, for the light machine gun and a tripod, M-3, for the caliber .50 machine gun have been received by the board for test. These tripods are similar to the present standard tripods except that the spades have been strengthened by using heavier material and by adding a web reinforcement.

The Cavalry Board is now engaged in the collection of subject matter and preparation of outlines of lectures or conferences to accompany a strip film on animal management. This strip film is designed for use in ROTC instruction, and, when completed, will consist of about 80 stills illustrating the various phases of instruction taken up in the lectures or conferences. In general it will cover the fundamentals of stable management, conditioning, care of animals on the march and in bivouac and first aid treatment of the most common injuries and ailments.

Report on Naval Aviation Personnel—Due to the fact that the Navy Department has not yet returned to the Government Printing Office the galley proofs on the *Horne Board Report*, which was ordered printed as a public document, the full text of the board's report will not be available for some time. Printing of the document was ordered by the Speaker of the House a month ago. At that time, in the 20 Jan. issue of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, a summation of the board's recommendations was given. The House Naval Affairs Committee has tentatively decided to take up the report and hold hearings on the aviation personnel situation.

Bureau of Aeronautics—The cold weather in January resulted in conversion of the Norfolk Naval Air Station into a Pan-American airway terminal, since planes were unable to negotiate the ice in Baltimore harbor. During the three days 18 to 21 January, clipper and Pennsylvania Central Airline feeder planes made 11 arrivals and departures.

The weather was responsible for another activity at the air station. On Sunday, 28 Jan. an emergency call was received to fly medical and food supplies to the *Lillian Anne*, a diesel cargo boat which was caught fast with her crew of eight in 18 inches of ice at Adams Island in Chesapeake Bay. A plane was despatched upon receipt of the supplies. Delivery was made by packing the supplies in a parachute bag, using kapok to absorb any landing shock. The parachute bag was attached to a cargo chute, and a white line was secured to one end of the cargo chute, the other end being fastened to the plane. This provided automatic operation of the cargo chute when it had cleared the plane. Delivery was made to the *Lillian Anne* without incident. The following day five planes were sent out with additional supplies and to obtain aerial photographs of the *Lillian Anne*.

Medical Department—Two medical regiments, the 1st Medical Regiment at Carlisle Barracks and the new 16th Medical Regiment at Ft. Devens, are to be reorganized effective 1 March to make them better adapted to serve the new corps and divisions. Organization will be completed before the regiments go South to participate as corps regiments in the forthcoming maneuvers. No changes in actual enlisted or commissioned strength will be made as a result of the reorganization of the two corps regiments. There will be some shifting of grades and ratings but no man will be demoted.

nor prevented from reenlisting in his present grade or rating because of the changes.

The present peace strength of the regiment is 419 men and 39 officers. There are actually that number of men—but far from the prescribed number of officers—in each regiment. The new peace strength will be 480 men and 35 officers, but reorganization will be effected with the present 419 men and the available number of officers.

Medical officers pointed out that formerly the Regular Army infantry division had a medical regiment, which in the recent reorganization of the division was replaced by a battalion of 14 officers and 220 men. Actually the divisions will go to maneuvers with medical battalions of 172 men. The function of hospitalization, carried out by three hospital companies in the old divisional medical regiment, has been removed from the division and placed in the corps. The corps regiment must therefore provide hospital stations for division casualties.

The new corps medical regiment will contain: (1) Regimental headquarters and service company. (2) First battalion, which will provide collecting, hospital and ambulance service for the corps troops themselves. The ambulances will be in a platoon of the collecting company. (3) Second battalion which will contain a small headquarters company, which includes a platoon of litter bearers to reinforce the collecting company of the medical battalion of the division. It will also contain two hospital companies.

In war time the ambulance platoon of the collecting company of the first battalion becomes a separate company, and a litter bearer company is activated to reinforce each "square" division.

These corps medical regiments are designed to serve a "type" corps, which under present plans would consist of one "triangular" division (Regulars) and two square divisions (National Guardsmen). There would be in war a reinforcing battalion, organized like the second battalion, for each division in the corps.

The present organization of the two regiments is: regimental headquarters and service company; collecting battalion, hospital battalion and ambulance battalion, each of two companies and a small battalion headquarters detachment. Principal effect of the peacetime reorganization, therefore, is to increase hospital troops and reduce ambulance troops. The old organization is covered by T/O S-11, the new by T/O S-111, which is now being printed. Advance copies, however, are being furnished the two regiments.

Hospitalization, with its accompanying question of evacuation, is the greatest problem facing the Medical Department in war. Lt. Col. Charles B. Spruit, MC, of the plans and training division of the Office of the Surgeon General, told medical officers of Washington and vicinity at their monthly meeting 19 Feb., in his discussion of "The Medical Effort in War: Protective Mobilization Plan, 1939." In carrying out the provisions of the Protective Mobilization Plan, Colonel Spruit said, the number of beds in hospitals under corps area commanders (which excludes general hospitals) would have to be increased from 9,000 to 27,000 within four months to care for incoming soldiers. Some of the station hospitals would have as many as 1,600 beds—a number which will be better appreciated when it is considered that Walter Reed has approximately 1,200 beds. In the four-month period the 1,600 Medical officers would be increased to 14,000—an increase forthcoming from the National Guard and Reserves. At the same time the enlisted strength of the Medical Department would be jumped from about 20,000 to 118,000—an increase which would in part have to be met through new enlistments. Yet a large percentage of enlisted men must be technicians.

Yet progress has been made in preparations to carry out the Medical Department's part of the PMP, Colonel Spruit said. For one thing there now exist medical units in the field with troops—which existed only on paper two years ago. These units, though small in size, offer nuclei for expansion. For another thing the PMP which now embraces about 1,200,000 men, is of a size which can reasonably be raised, trained and equipped.

A forward step in the procurement of enlisted technicians for the Medical Department in time of emergency was taken this week, with announcement by the American Red Cross that it would receive enrollments of technicians, similar to the rolls of nurses now maintained. The new enrollments are being made at the request of the Surgeon General of the Army. They will embrace male chemical laboratory technicians, dental hygienists of both sexes, male dental mechanics, dieticians of both sexes, laboratory technicians of both sexes, meat and dairy inspectors, male nurses, occupational therapy aides, orthopedic mechanics, pharmacists, physical therapy technicians, statistical clerks and X-ray technicians.

The 48th annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, 10, 11 and 12 Oct. 1940. Last year's meeting was held in Washington concurrently with the biennial meeting of the International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—Among the major contracts awarded this week by the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks were the following: Improvements to Pier No. 2 at Philadelphia Navy Yard, \$388,987; foundations for extension to machine shop at Philadelphia Navy Yard, \$77,777; miscellaneous temporary buildings at Key West, Fla., Naval Station, \$283,684; elevators in the general storehouse at Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Station, \$46,444; barracks wing at the Alameda, Calif., Naval Air Station, \$117,302; hydraulic gasoline distribution system at Pensacola, Fla., Naval Air Station, \$112,883; and temporary camp facilities at the Marine Corps' Camp Holcomb, at San Diego Naval Operating Base, \$58,544.

Army Air Corps—A comprehensive article on Spectrographic Analysis has been prepared by Mr. C. B. Pittinger, jr., assistant chemist of the Air Corps Materiel Division, portions of which are published below with the permission of the Army Air Corps:

Among the numerous inventions of scientists, few have attained the importance of the spectroscope in both pure and applied science, where it is constantly gaining in favor as an analytical tool. A modified and improved form of the spectroscope is used daily in the Materials Laboratory of the Materiel Division at Wright Field. . . .

The value of the spectroscope as a practical laboratory tool, instead of being a mere scientific curiosity, lies in the fact that the light given off from the glowing vapor of each of the elements from which all matter is formed, has an unique spectrum composed of light of very definite wave lengths (colors), and each of the lines in the spectrum always appears in the same position relative to the other lines. The spectrum patterns of no two elements are alike; each is as distinctly unique as one's own fingerprints. Thus the spectrum of aluminum is different from that of

zinc which is different from that of iron, etc.

If we burn a piece of metal in an electric arc, and allow the light to pass through the spectroscope, we obtain a spectrum. If the spectrum contains the same light pattern as that obtained by burning zinc, then we are certain that zinc is present. Interspersed between the zinc lines may be lines of other elements and if such is the case, then these other elements are also present with the zinc in the flame. . . .

The ultra-violet region of the spectrum is of greatest significance at Wright Field. The reasons for that are the types of problems arising there. Since most of the materials used in aircraft at the present time are alloys, many of the problems arising in connection with materials are metallurgical. Although the spectra of many metals are quite simple, that is, containing only a small number of lines, the spectra of others are very complex. The greater the dispersion between lines, the more accurately each line may be identified. Since the prism of the spectroscope bends the light of short wave lengths more than it does that of longer wave lengths, the dispersion is greatest in the ultra-violet region of the spectrum.

To enable one to study the spectra in this region of invisible light, it is necessary to utilize instead of the eye the photographic plate, which is very sensitive to ultra-violet light. When a spectroscope is equipped to photograph spectra, the instrument is called a spectrograph and the photographic record of a spectrum is referred to as a spectrogram. Since glass absorbs most of the ultra-violet light reaching it, the prism must be quartz, which stops only a small portion of the light reaching it. A quartz prism spectrograph is the type of instrument in use at Wright Field. All the metals and some of the non-metals (about 70 elements in all) are detectable with the instrument under ordinary conditions.

Determination of the composition of an alloy may be required for various reasons; it may be a newly developed alloy of unknown composition, it may have failed in service, or its identification may have been lost. A sample is sent to the spectroscopist, and a spectrogram prepared of the light emitted by it when it burns in the electric arc. By thorough examination of the spectrum, each detectable element present in the sample may be found.

Since the intensity of the light in the spectrum of any one element is proportional to the amount of that element present, the density of the photographic lines made by that light also increases as the quantity of the element increases. This makes it possible for the spectroscopist to estimate the relative amounts of the elements present in the sample, and to classify them as major, minor, or trace constituents. The extreme sensitivity of the spectrograph makes it particularly valuable in detecting small traces of elements in a bulk of material, or for working with minute quantities of materials. . . .

In the Physics Unit of the Materials Laboratory at Wright Field the spectrograph has been used in the analysis of metals, chemicals, analytical residues and precipitates, corrosion products, soaps, cleaners, greases, oils, paint pigments, and textiles. More than a thousand determinations are made each year. In case an engine part which has failed in service was to be chrome-vanadium steel and no vanadium is detected in the spectrogram, the cause of the failure may be traced to the substitution of an improper material. In another case, the spectrum of a metal which had shown unusual welding properties included an indication of lead which had not been suspected. It was found that this trace of lead was responsible for the improved properties.

Army airplanes at Langley Field unwittingly conducted some sky-writing during the cold weather last month. Lt. P. G. Cochran, reporting from the field, stated that a group of pursuit planes at 30,000 feet in 30 degrees (centigrade) below zero, suddenly developed a streak of white smoke. The moisture in the exhaust of the high-speed engines had turned to tiny ice crystals. The streamers of white trailed behind the planes in a straight line, Lieutenant Cochran reported.

Navy Landing Force Manual—The Landing Force Manual of the Navy has been revised to bring it into accord with the new Infantry Drill Regulations of the War Department, described in that Service's Basic Field Manual 22-5. The revisions are incorporated in Change No. 2 to the Landing Force Manual which became available this week in pamphlet form. However, the principal instructions for drills contained in Chapters 2 and 3 are not described. These chapters have been reprinted and are now being issued to the service in pamphlet form. All practical and written examinations for advancement in rating held after 20 June 1940 will be based on the Landing Force Manual as revised by Change No. 2.

The following altered paragraph will head the Manual: "The drill prescribed herein is based on War Department Training Regulations and Basic Field Manuals, with such modifications as are necessary to conform to the organization, equipment, and requirements of the U. S. Navy. This drill is designed for general use and may be adapted to any type of unit; therefore some of the explanation is of a general nature which gives sufficient latitude for adaptation to specific units. . . ."

Changes in the drill include: Reduction of the cadence in quick time march from 128 to 120; abolition of the two-rank squad formation and all squad movements; assembling of the squad in a single rank or a single file with the squad leader on the right; prescribing normal marching order as three abreast, the three squads of a platoon being formed in single files and marching side by side, with 40-inch intervals between men; expansion of the normal interval between men from 4 to 40 inches.

Society of American Military Engineers—Capt. A. F. E. Horn, Engr.-Res., Washington manager for General Electric, on 19 Feb. was elected president of the Washington Post of the Society of Military Engineers, succeeding Col. Stuart C. Godfrey, CE, who retired after a year of brilliant leadership. Other officers elected at the annual luncheon meeting of the post were: Lt. Col. George Mayo, CE, vice president; Maj. Victor Martin, Engr.-Res., secretary-treasurer, and Comdr. Clement L. Garner, Coast and Geodetic Survey, director for a two-year term. Major Martin is beginning his twelfth consecutive term as secretary-treasurer of the organization. Lt. Col. Lester G. Wilson, ORC, has still a year to serve as the second director.

Exactly 100 members and guests were present at the luncheon in the Army and Navy Club to participate in the elections and to hear the two guest speakers, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Dr. Vennevar Bush, president of Carnegie Institute and associate of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the National Research Council. Dr. Bush discussed the "Contribution of the Engineering Profession to National Defense," while General Marshall in an off-the-record speech related observations made during his many recent inspection trips, with special emphasis on engineering activities.

Among those present were Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers, and

Assistant Chiefs of Engineers Robbins and Kingman; Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, and Assistant Chiefs Yount and Brett; Brig. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, assistant chief of staff, G-3; Brigadier General Moore, assistant chief of staff, G-4; Rear Adm. Otis Colbert, director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Col. Kenneth Buchanan, NGUS, aide to General Marshall; Brig. Gen. George V. Strong, assistant chief of staff, War Plans; Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland, assistant chief of Ordnance; Col. Joseph A. Green, nominated to be chief of Coast Artillery; Col. H. K. Rutherford, OD; Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, USA-Ret.; Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, USA-Ret.; Lt. Col. E. W. Fales, Inf., and Lt. Col. Paul E. Tombaugh, NGUS.

Sailfish (ex Squalus)—Submarine No. 192, which under the name Squalus was sunk 23 May 1939 in a practice dive off Portsmouth, N. H., will be ready for re-commissioning about June under the name Sailfish. The new name was given by President Roosevelt. Custom of changing names of vessels taken over by the Navy from other sources is not new, but there does not seem to be any recent instance of changing the name of vessels in the Navy, with one exception. Several laid-up destroyers which had the names of new vessels in service were rechristened when they were placed in commission for neutrality patrol.

Navy officers point out that the Sailfish will be practically a new ship when she is recommissioned. Cost of refitting is now estimated at \$1,400,000, substantially over the early guesses. Of this \$1,000,000 is being spent by the Bureau of Engineering, for, among other things, practically the re-engineing of the vessel. The Bureau of Construction and Repair is spending about \$350,000, the Bureau of Ordnance about \$40,000 and the Bureau of Navigation about \$10,000. Original cost of the Squalus was about \$5,000,000.

It was learned this week that few of the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry will be carried out on the Sailfish at this time. These recommendations, most of which pertain to changes in design of submarines, must first be tested and developed before installation on submarines. This will require some time. Among the recommendations were: Operation of the engine and ventilation induction valves by separate hydraulic control levers; ventilation and engine induction indicators should be on a separate indicator board; the ventilation supply and exhaust hull valves and engine induction hull valves should be quick closing, and they should be equipped with electrical indicators which indicate on a separate board in the control room; the latching arrangement for engine induction valves should be redesigned to insure positive operation for locking and release for both open and closed positions; ventilation duct bulkhead flapper valve housings should be pressure proof, and all deck hatches should be fitted to take the rescue chamber.

Navy Line Changes—Capt. Robert C. Giffen received orders this week relieving him as commanding officer of the USS Savannah and assigning him as a student at the Naval War College. Capt. Harry G. Patrick, now at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., will succeed to command of the Savannah. Capt. William H. P. Blandy will be detached as commander of the USS Utah about 3 June to become inspector of ordnance in charge of the Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Md. Capt. Oscar Smith will relinquish command of the USS Honolulu about 15 June for a tour of duty in the office of Naval Operations. Comdr. William A. Corn will leave the Naval War College in May to command the USS Whitney.

Capt. George H. Fort will leave command of Destroyer Division 2 in June to go to the Naval Academy. Capt. Oliver M. Read will be relieved as commander of the USS Relief in June for duty in the Hydrographic Office. Lt. Comdr. Jesse R. Wallace, commander of the USS Cushing, will be relieved about 20 May for duty as attorney general at Tutuila, Samoa.

Navies of the World—The United States is the world's greatest naval power, according to number of combatant vessels, it appeared from a study of comparative naval strengths based on information compiled by the Navy Department from non-official sources which it does not guarantee. The study, based on figures obtained as of 25 Jan. shows little change from the compilation made 1 Oct. 1939, except for the great increase in German submarines.

According to the compilation the United States has 273 surface vessels of 1,163,985 tons, against Britain's 276 vessels of 1,307,179 tons, and 95 submarines of 91,875 tons, against Britain's 59 submarines of 62,895 tons, for a total of 368 vessels compared with Britain's 335. America's figures do not include several cruisers and destroyers commissioned but not yet officially completed, nor the submarine chasers and torpedo boats building as experimental vessels.

Germany was reported as having 71 submarines—an increase of 13 since October, while number building is listed as 76, an increase of 33. Total built and building is 147 against 114 in October. But the number lost in the war is not known; the increase in submarines building since the outbreak of the war is not known, and the totals do not include two submarines built for Turkey but taken over by the German Navy.

A comparison of U. S. and British vessels by categories shows: Battleships, U. S. 15 built and 8 building, total 23; Britain, 14 built and 9 building, total 23. Britain has three monitors totalling 20,800 tons. Aircraft carriers—U. S. 5 built and 2 building; Britain, 6 built and 7 building, not including two small carriers of 4,800 and 6,900 tons in service. Heavy cruisers—U. S. 18 and Britain 15. Light cruisers—U. S. 17 built and 8 building; Britain 49 built and 23 building. Destroyers, etc.—U. S. 218 built and 41 building; Britain 186 built and 32 building, including 6 building for Brazil and taken over by the British Navy. Submarines—U. S. 95 built and 19 building; Britain 59 built and 10 building.

Germany has 6 battleships built (one lost since October) and 4 building; 2 aircraft carriers building; 2 heavy cruisers built and 3 building; 6 light cruisers built and 6 building; 46 destroyers built and 8 building; 30 torpedo boats building; 12 minelayers built and 1 building.

The only change shown for Italy since October in totals of vessels built and under construction is completion of two submarines, making a total of 107 built, and reducing number building to 26. Italy has 4 battleships built and 4 building; 5 monitors; 7 heavy cruisers; 14 light cruisers built and 14 building; 130 destroyers built and 12 building, and a few other types.

France, too, showed no changes in built and building totals. One destroyer and one submarine were transferred from the building to completed category during the period since October. La Republique Francaise has 7 battleships built and 4 building; 1 carrier built and 2 building, with a fourth 10,000-ton carrier in service; 7 heavy cruisers; 11 light cruisers built and 3 building; 72 destroyers built and 29 building. Submarines in service total 77 and 25 are under construction.

Finance Department—Several changes in Army Regulations have been published affecting the Army Finance Department. Changes No. 2, superseding Changes No. 1 of AR 35-6520, covers Property Accountability and Responsibility. A revision of AR 35-580 gives instructions covering endorsements on officials' checks and Treasury warrants. A revision of AR 35-6100 embracing also Changes No. 1 to that regulation has been issued covering payments for telephone and telegraph service.

Second Division Artillery

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—In the Second Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, the artillery is getting into shape for participation in the forthcoming maneuvers of the IX Army Corps and Third Army.

In connection with its role in the new triangular organization, the artillery of the 2d Division has an enviable background. All units participated in tests and exercises designed to determine the organization of the new infantry division, which started with the Provisional Infantry Division in June, 1937, and ended with nine division exercises of the Provisional Second Division during the period 14 August-2 September 1939.

When the War Department ordered the reorganization of the Second Division as a triangular division in October 1939, the fifteenth Field Artillery was in a position to facilitate its reorganization as a three-battalion regiment. At that time, the third battalion was made up primarily of personnel from the Twelfth Field Artillery, and all battalions had trained under the new general organization. Transfers of personnel and equipment from the Twelfth Field Artillery, and from Headquarters Battery of the 2d Field Artillery Brigade, were promptly effected; and the third battalion was organized and moved to a tent camp at Camp Bullis to undergo a short period of intensive training while barracks at Fort Sam Houston were being made ready for them. The situation in the Twelfth Field Artillery, however, was not so favorable. The Twelfth Field Artillery, a horse-drawn 75-mm gun regiment since the World War, was reorganized as a light truck-drawn regiment in December, 1938, and during the tests of the Provisional Second Division the regiment contributed personnel and equipment to the Fifteenth Field Artillery, which had been designated as parent organization for the Gun Regiment. With the reorganization of the division in October, 1939, the Twelfth Field Artillery was converted into a 155-mm howitzer truck-drawn regiment. New high-speed howitzers were not received until about 15 Dec. 1939, during the semi-annual service practice. But the gun squads, previously trained on the old type carriage, were able to man the new weapons and fire service ammunition the day after they were received.

A period of intensive training for both regiments started 9 Nov. and culminated in the one-month maneuver of the entire 2d Division in the Christine (Texas) area during January, 1940. In those maneuvers, both regiments and especially the Twelfth Field Artillery, were handicapped by lack of transportation. The 155-mm howitzers were towed by 5-ton dump trucks and other vehicles gathered from all over the Eighth Corps Area. Although these slower vehicles, on occasion, had to be marched as a separate serial, the Twelfth Field Artillery was always in position ready to fire at the proper time.

Since the return from the Christine maneuvers, the regiments, under the direction of Brig. Gen. James L. Collins, Chief of Artillery Section of the Second Division, have mapped out a training program designed to perfect the regiments for participation in the Corps-Army maneuvers scheduled tentatively for April and May, 1940. The training program is designed to accomplish in two and one-half months what would ordinarily require a much longer period of time. During the period 5 February to 29 April, prior to the concentration of the Second Division as part of the IX Army Corps in the Angelina-Sabine area, the regiments contemplate completing their gunner's examination, firing approximately one-half of the annual ammunition allowance for service practice, completing the training and firing of anti-aircraft gunners as well as participating in a number of division and combat team field exercises to be held at Camp Bullis. Admittedly, this will call

for strenuous effort on the part of all personnel, but should not be difficult for regiments having such a fine training background and reputation for versatility.

The Fifteenth Field Artillery has been commanded by Col. Ralph McF. Pennell since 23 June 1939. The Twelfth Field Artillery has been commanded by Col. Allal C. McBride since 20 July 1939.

Upon completion of the Provisional 2d Division tests, it was felt that reorganization of the Regular Army divisions, with the same general organization as that tested, would be ordered in the near future. With this in mind, Brigadier General Collins, commanding the Second Field Artillery Brigade, selected certain key men of the Brigade Headquarters Battery, and started their training in survey work. Since the brigade headquarters battery already contained a meteorological section, this prior training in survey work made it possible for the Artillery Section to take up its new duties on very short notice after the reorganization occurred. During the annual service practice in December 1939, the meteorological and survey personnel of the Artillery Section did excellent work in connection with map firing. In the division maneuvers at Christine, the survey group, in most exercises, was able to supply to each battalion of the division artillery a place mark in its position area, a line of known direction and the location of at least one point in the target area. This essential work assisted materially in the preparation of unobserved fires in the difficult flat terrain in the Christine area. During the current target season, it is planned to have at least one tactical exercise in which all batteries of both regiments will be required to execute normal tactical fire missions with service ammunition from tactical positions. Survey work will be executed in the most minute detail practicable.

Three new gun emplacements, designed primarily to accommodate 155-mm howitzer batteries, and sited to utilize the maximum ranges possible, are being built on the Leon Springs Military Reservation.

Reserves at Chemical School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—The Twenty-Third Line and Staff Officers' Course opened here 4 Feb. and will continue to 26 April. Student officers attending are:

Captains—Raymond J. Anderson, CW-Res.; Clarence H. Breedlove, CWSRes.; William E. Caldwell, CW-Res.; William McM. Fiske, CW-Res.; William C. Hammond, Jr., CW-Res.; Gerald O. Inman, CW-Res.; Thomas H. James, CWS; Houston C. Joyner, CW-Res.; Stanton H. Meyer, CW-Res.; Carr P. Kitchen, CW-Res.; Joseph E. Morris, CW-Res.; Arthur G. Rogers, CW-Res.; Edgar D. Stark, CWS; George B. Sumner, CW-Res.; Ralph H. Talmage, CW-Res.; William L. Van Hoy, CW-Res., and Arthur Zavarella, CW-Res.

1st Lieutenants—Robert W. Breaks, CWS; Carl V. Burke, CW-Res.; Joseph E. Burns, CW-Res.; Walter K. Cathey, CW-Res.; Clarence B. Drennon, Jr., CW-Res.; Anthony M. Horn, CW-Res.; George H. Isserles, CW-Res.; Emory A. Lewis, CWS (Inf.); Jack Lowe, CW-Res.; Vernon E. McGuckin, CW-Res.; Robert R. Mumm, CW-Res.; Arnold K. Muzzey, CW-Res.; Stephen Penler, CW-Res., and William T. Powell, CW-Res.

2nd Lieutenants—Woodrow L. Booth, CW-Res. (TA); Humphrey C. Brennan, CW-Res. (TA); Max Cohen, CW-Res. (TA); Richard O. Gordon, CW-Res. (TA); John A. Martin, CW-Res. (TA); Noel A. Menard, CWS (Inf.); Charles A. Morgan, Jr., CW-Res. (TA); Cyril C. Sobeck, CW-Res. (TA), and Francis C. Truesdale, CWS (Inf.).

Warrant Officers—Allen C. Spencer, USA.

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C. P. O. Orders

(Continued from Page 579)

H. F. Mears, ACMM(NAP), VJ Squadron-1 to NAS Anacostia.
 C. W. Mernan, CTM, Winslow to NRS Indianapolis.
 L. J. Michell, CWT, Omaha to NRS Pittsburgh.
 C. A. Middlebrooks, CPhM, MRS Macon to Regina Mercedes.
 F. X. Moshenrose, CGM, NRS Chicago to New York.
 A. C. Norby, CY, NRS Salt Lake City to Gridley.
 D. E. O'Connell, CCStd, RS Phila. to Denebola.
 R. M. Peterson, CMM, NRS Buffalo to Lansdale.
 H. Rabolin, CWT, RS Phila. to Noa.
 P. C. Reilly, CPhM, MRS Little Rock to NAS Pensacola.
 D. C. Rice, CPhM, MRS Minneapolis to N. Hos. Great Lakes.
 S. H. Rice, CPhM, MRS New York to N. Hos. New York.
 L. F. Rodemich, CPhM, MRS to NAS Seattle.
 A. W. Roy, CPhM, MRS Binghamton to N. Hos. New York.
 J. M. Rutter, CPhM, Erie to NRS Boston.
 H. Scheidegger, CPhM, MRS St. Louis to N. Hos. Portsmouth, N. H.
 A. P. Sears, ACMM(NAP), NAS Anacostia to VP Squadron-55.
 W. W. Simpson, CSM, NRS New York to RS San Diego.
 C. L. Smith, CY, NRS St. Louis to McDougal.
 E. W. Smith, CSK, 15th Dist. to Combasefor.
 J. H. Smith, CPhM, NYd Puget Sd., to Torpedo Sta., Keyport.
 R. L. Smith, CMM, NRS New Orleans to Quincy.
 J. P. Soltysiak, CPhM, NRS Baltimore to N. Hos. Phila.
 D. B. Stafford, CPhM, Argonne to Hos. School, San Diego.
 R. W. Sweney, CMM, NRS Cleveland to Dixie.
 B. W. Tarrt, CPhM, MRS Dallas to N. Hos. Mare I.
 R. S. Thomas, CY, Richmond to NRS Little Rock.
 J. R. Thompson, CPhM, MRS Raleigh to N. Hos. Charleston.
 G. A. Tintorri, CSK, NRS Seattle to Astoria.
 C. R. Underdown, CY, NRS Indianapolis to Prairie.
 J. E. Vandiver, CFC, NRS Denver to Madison.
 R. Wagner, COM, Vega to Comatron.
 R. D. Ward, CPhM, MRS Boston to Torpedo Sta. Newport.
 R. L. Wessels, CWT, NRS Detroit to Kearny.
 A. Q. West, CPhM, MRS Des Moines to NTS Great Lakes.
 J. Q. Williams, CPhM, MRS Savannah to N. Hos. Annapolis.
 I. E. Williams, CPhM, MRS Birmingham to NAS Pensacola.
 J. I. Winters, CEM, Nevada to Mayo.

USMA Class of '40

(Continued from Page 575)

Williams, J. J., Jr. Wright, Howard T.
 Williams, Robert L. Wright, John M., Jr.
 Williams, Robert R. Wright, Wm. B.
 Willie, Solomon T., Jr. Wynne, Edward P.
 Wilson, Harry L., Jr. Yatrofsky, Julius D.
 Winton, Walter F., Jr. Yeager, Fredk. J.
 Witt, Landon A. Yenell, D. P., Jr.
 Wohner, John H. Zahrowsky, Ralph E.
 Woodward, Gilbert H. Zienowicz, Victor S.

Invite Navy and Nat. Gd. Officers

An invitation has been extended to interested officers of the Navy and of the National Guard to attend the sessions of the Sixth Corps Area Third Annual Military Medical-Dental Training Course to be held in Chicago, Illinois, over the period 31 March to 13 April 1940. Attendance at all courses will be free except for the special course in Surgical Anatomy and operative technique which will involve a charge of \$25.00 from each officer taking this course for cadavers and other expensive materials to be used by the students.

A feature of the course for dental officers will be a three-day clinical and laboratory course on Dental Prosthesis with particular reference to the technique and use of the acrylic resins.

Interested officers should communicate with the Director of the course, Col. Paul W. Gibson, Room 1642, U. S. Post Office Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Keep UP-TO-DATE by reading the Army and Navy Journal. Renew your subscription promptly and keep up-to-date with the Journal.

First Corps Area

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff delivered an address at the National Defense Rally held at the Boston City Club on 16 Feb., to an audience of about one thousand. General Woodruff stressed the necessity of an adequate national defense and emphasized the close spirit of harmony that now exists in this Corps Area among the three components of the Regular Service. The program was broadcast over Station WBZ, the National Broadcasting Company.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James A. Woodruff will sponsor a performance to be given by the Arlington Friends of the Drama, at the Watertown Arsenal, on 9 March, for the benefit of the Army Relief. This dramatic society has offered its services without charge and it is hoped that a substantial amount will be realized.

The First Corps Area Command and Staff School for National Guard and Reserve officers closed its course on 17 Feb.

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff addressed the officers at the commencement exercises. Following is a roster of the students:

Nat. Gd. and Reserve Students

Lt. Col. William D. Cottam, 241st CA (HD), Mass. NG.
 Lt. Col. Wilford A. Walker, 101st QM Regt., Mass. NG.
 Lt. Col. James P. Powers, 181st Infantry, Mass. NG.
 Lt. Col. Harry H. Maynard, 118th Med. Regt., Conn. NG.
 Lt. Col. Ralph C. Allen, CA-Res., 616th CA.
 Lt. Col. Karl V. Palmer, Inf.-Res., 303d Inf.
 Lt. Col. James M. Quinn, 102d Inf., Conn. NG.
 Lt. Col. Joseph M. Neville, FA-Res., 355th FA.
 Maj. Raymond A. Brocklehurst, 241st CA (HD), Mass. NG.
 Maj. Kenneth McKillop, Hq. 51st Inf. Brig., Mass. NG.
 Maj. George C. Ackley, 172d Inf., Vt. NG.
 Maj. Kieran Harford, 192d FA, Conn. NG.
 Maj. Arthur L. Smith, 197th CA, N. H. NG.
 Maj. Francis J. McGowan, 182d Inf., Mass. NG.
 Maj. William E. Parker, Inf.-Res., 419th Inf.
 Maj. Newton W. Alexander, Inf.-Res., 418th Inf.
 Maj. Joseph F. Hurley, Jr., Inf.-Res., 301st Inf.
 Maj. John F. Harvey, FA-Res., 303d FA.
 Maj. Sigmund W. Fischer, Jr., FA-Res., 301st Amm. Train.
 Maj. Ralph A. Palladino, Inf.-Res., 302d Inf.
 Maj. Edward S. Webster, Inf.-Res., 304th Inf.
 Capt. Charles H. Phillips, 241st CA (HD), Mass. NG.
 Capt. Marshall O. Potter, 104th Inf., Mass. NG.
 Capt. Edward B. Gallant, 241st CA (HD), Mass. NG.
 Capt. Walter L. Hamill, Inf.-Res., 303d Inf.
 Capt. Edward W. Barry, 192d FA, Conn. NG.
 Capt. Chester T. Brown, Inf.-Res., 3d Retg. Dist.
 Capt. John L. Rush, 192d FA, Conn. NG.
 Capt. Frank C. Mower, Inf.-Res., 376th Inf.
 Capt. Miles J. Finnegan, CA-Res., Hq. & Hq. Co., NE Sector, MAFC, 2d MA.
 Capt. William E. Anderson, 102d FA, Mass. NG.
 Capt. Willoughby I. Stuart, 51st FA Brig., Mass. NG.
 Capt. Franklin T. Bigelow, FA-Res., 305th FA.
 Capt. Francis E. Kempf, FA-Res., 303d FA.
 Capt. Richard Collins, Jr., FA-Res., 389th FA.
 Capt. Maynard O. Witherell, Inf.-Res., 302d Inf.
 Capt. Walter A. Boyle, QM-Res., 21st QM Regt.
 Maj. Edward B. Pratt, CA-Res.

Governor Enjoys Post Gymkhana

The second gymkhana of the winter season was presented 16 Feb. 1940 in the Fort Ethan Allen Riding Hall before the State Executive and a capacity crowd of over one thousand persons. The Governor was very pleased with the performance and voiced the feeling of the entire audience in his praise.

Probably the most unusual and easily the most thrilling event was the Mounted Pistol and Saber Competition. This competition at one time was a required part of the mounted soldier's training. The galloping horses, the flash of the pistols and the shining sabers glittering through a dummy's head provided enough thrills for the entire evening.

The Fort Ethan Allen Hunt pack with the accompanying pink coated riders and gay Tally Ho provided a colorful sight not often seen in modern everyday life. Even a little red live fox enjoyed himself on the front seat of the coach riding safely in rear of the hounds.

The interesting program of contests and jumping was terminated by the spectacular and precise mounted drill of the "Green Hussars" of Troop "A," 3rd Cavalry.

The silver trophy and ribbons for the Officers of the Basic Jumping Class were presented by Mrs. E. L. Gruber. The prizes and ribbons for the Norwich Cadets jumping contests were presented by His Excellency Governor Aiken of Vermont and the awards for the Advanced Jumping event were presented by Mrs. S. V. Constant, wife of the Commanding Officer, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

The judges for all jumping events were Maj. E. F. Dukes, 3rd Cavalry, and Capt. Allen F. Rice, 3rd Cavalry Reserve.

Other events and the results were as follows:

Event No. 1—Hurdle Race—Won by: Pvt. 1st Kenly, Troop "B"; Second: Pvt. Lavole, Troop "A."

Event No. 2—The Fort Ethan Allen Hunt. Event No. 3—Non-Commissioned Officers' Pistol and Saber Competition—Won by: Sgt. Towne, Troop "B"; Second: Sgt. Northrup, Troop "B"; Third: Cpl. Hazel, Troop "A."

Event No. 4—Jumping for Officers of the Basic Jumping Class—Won by: Lt. Foster, riding "Come On"; Second: Lt. Benjamin, riding "Frankie"; Third: Lt. Beaton, riding "Banjo"; Fourth: Lt. Lippincott, riding "Socks."

Event No. 5—Obstacle Race—Won by: Pvt. 1st Larson, Troop "A"; Second: Pvt. 1st Ross, J. F., Troop "A"; Third: Pvt. Potty, Troop "A."

Event No. 6—Norwich Cadets Jumping Class—Won by: Cadet O'Dwyer, riding "Poorboy"; Second: Cadet Walsh, riding "Lady"; Third: Cadet Atwood, riding "Patricia"; Fourth: Cadet Twitchell, riding "Tarzan."

Event No. 7—Equestrian acrobatics. A demonstration by twelve men from "B" Troop, 3rd Cavalry. This exhibition included bareback riding, dismounting, mounting, vaulting, one, two and three horses and forming pyramids.

Event No. 8—Advanced Officers Jumping—Won by: Lt. Sussman, riding "Bud"; Second: Lt. Harrington, riding "Bluebell"; Third: Lt. Cross, riding "Berndie"; Fourth: 1st Lt. McCabe, riding "Black Beauty."

Event No. 9—The "Green Hussars" of Troop "A" demonstrated group movements and intricate formations to music.

The performance closed with the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Field Artillery Band conducted by Mr. Henry Bellman, Band Leader.

Non-Coms Organize Club

The non-commissioned officers of the Army Base, Boston, enthusiastically established for themselves a non-commissioned officers' club. This club is the first of its kind at this station which will provide a very necessary place of recreation and congenial relaxation for non-commissioned officers and their guests.

Here members of the various detachments can meet conveniently and carry on their social activities, promote friendship and fraternal association among the non-commissioned personnel of the different branches of service stationed in and about Boston; also it affords a place where non-commissioned officers, both married and single, can enjoy club facilities and spend their leisure hours in wholesome environment befitting their status.

In forming this club, the members were impressed with the thought that the reputation of the club will be affected favorably or adversely by the manner in which the club is conducted. Master Sergeant Lamoureux, Post Sergeant Major, has assured the Headquarters Commandant that he is confident that this will be a guiding consideration and that the club will in every way reflect credit upon its

members and the Army.

The club officially opened its doors at 4:30 P.M., 22 Jan. 1940.

The following-named men constitute the board of Governors, while Maj. D. M. N. Ross, serves as counsellor and advisor: St. Sgt. Nelson, CAC, President; Cpl. Long, QMC, Vice President; Mr. Sgt. Lamoureux, DEMI, Secretary & Treasurer; Tech. Sgt. Twonbley, DEMI, Board Member; St. Sgt. Osborne, DEMI, Board Member; and Sgt. Chase, DEMI, Board Member.

Dancing Soldiers

The soldiers of the Army Base, Boston, Mass., find the opportunities for education and entertainment in the Army unlimited. Each week during the winter season the Girls Tri-Y Club, an auxiliary of the Army & Navy Y.M.C.A., of Charlestown, Mass., invites each and every soldier of the Army Base to attend their dancing classes. Here the men, including those who consider themselves accomplished jitterbugs, find instructors who can teach them "a thing or two" as well as furnish an evening filled with the pleasures of a charming companionship.

Sports

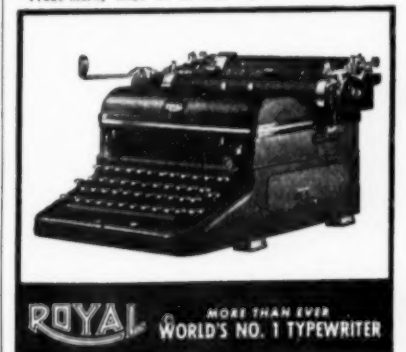
Probably no single element having to do with the mental and physical health of a command is more important than participation in athletics. At the Army Base, Boston, the fifth floor of section "F" (adjacent to the General Mess, P. X. Club, etc.) has been converted into a veritable gymnasium in itself. Day and night men can be seen indulging in a game of ping-pong, volley ball, basketball, badminton, tennis, etc.

The availability of this constant opportunity for indulgence in a sport fitting most anyone's choice, has resulted in a change that can be felt as well as seen. The men are free of that impending thought that there is "nothing to do." They now feel the spark and glow that is prevalent among a group permitted to exercise their bodies and minds in recreational activities befitting their agility.



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FORT Myer put on one of its superb horse shows Wednesday night, one of a series run during the season and independent of the weekly Friday "Rides" when the officers of the post thrill the on-lookers with some of the finest horsemanship imaginable. The Rides are purely military with only the officers of the post taking part. At the horse shows women are invited into the ring to show their prowess.

Students of Arlington Hall School and other schools competed in the jumping class Wednesday evening. The officers taking part were headed by the Commander of the post, Col. George Patton, Jr., mounted on his Hawaiian horse—Konohiki and Keanakolu, while his daughter, a dashing young horsewoman, Ruth Ellen Patton rode Waihuu, another of her father's horses.

Capt. Charles B. McClelland, Jr., rode his thoroughbred—Smacko and Inclusive, defending his title of champion in the open jumping class against Lt. James Polk, on his own horse—Crocus, and Lt. David Wagstaff, Jr., on his mounts—Enterprise and Rowdy. Capt. J. H. Collier rode Gay Cockade, and Capt. Robert L. Taylor was mounted on Eyes Delight, while Capt. Alfred Castner, recently arrived at Fort Myer for station from Fort Leavenworth, was mounted on a government horse—Bumper, and another government horse—Mt. Carmel was ridden by Capt. James B. Quill, he also putting by Request through his paces, and Lt. Col. W. M. Grimes rode his horse.

High-Ball with Lt. Richard E. Nelson up, was another thoroughbred taking part as was also Broomfield, with Capt. Kenneth G. Hoge atop, and Lt. James W. Totten, aide to Gen. Maxwell Murray, rode the General's horse, Scamp.

The House of Representatives sub-committee on military affairs, headed by Representative J. Buell Snyder of Pennsylvania, were honor guests at the Ride yesterday.

The Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold Stark will be the guest of honor Friday, March 1, and he and Mrs. Stark will entertain many of their friends in their box and they and the latter will be entertained at tea in the Hop Hall afterwards, as guests of Colonel and Mrs. Patton.

Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of General Marshall, Chief of Staff, who with her daughter, Miss Molly Pender Brown, has been in Florida for the last few weeks is returning to their charming home at Fort Myer today or the first of the week.

Mrs. Wilson Brown, wife of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Rear Admiral Brown, was hostess at an informal tea the other afternoon at her spacious mansion in the Academy grounds, in order to let some of her friends see the portrait she has just finished of Dr. Ford K. Brown, head of the English Department of St. John's College at Annapolis. Mrs. Ford Brown, better known to many as Leslie Ford, writer of mystery stories is still in Panama, where she went to gather material for another tale. Mrs. Wilson Brown also was hostess to the members of the Naval Academy Garden Club. She and Admiral Brown usually entertain at dinner on Friday evenings. Miss Diana Allen, Mrs. Brown's niece,

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

was one of the young guests at the dinner given the other evening by Miss Bim McKee who had an early party in order that she could take her guests to the Navy and Virginia boxing bouts. Incidentally, among the Virginia plebes was young Andy McLaglen, handsome son of the movie star, Victor McLaglen.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring are out of town for a stay of about ten days, having gone out to Kansas, the native state of the Secretary, where he took an active part in the celebration of Washington's birthday, at Topeka Thursday.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles Edison have also been out of town, spending some time in New York and their home in New Jersey. They returned to Washington Thursday.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Lewis Compton made a flying trip to Metuchen, their home town in New Jersey during the week, but returned in time to attend today the reception at the Venezuela Embassy in honor of the Minister of War, Navy and Air of Venezuela, Col. Isaias Medina who arrived in Washington Wednesday.

He is accompanied by two aides, infantry Major Alfredo Jurado, educated in London therefore speaking perfect English, and aviation Major Alcides Quintero.

General Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army entertained them at dinner Wednesday night.

It was West Point night at the Army and Navy Country Club Wednesday when the June and November classes of 1918 celebrated with dinner parties.

Some of those making reservations for the reunions were Maj. and Mrs. Thomas H. Ramsey, Maj. and Mrs. Frank E. Stoner, Capt. and Mrs. Leslie R. Groves, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. David A. Ogden, Capt. and Mrs. Iva P. Swift, Capt. and Mrs. Albert W. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Mark M. Boatner, Capt. and Mrs. Albert J. Riani, Capt. and Mrs. Elmer E. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur E. Dunkelberg, Capt. and Mrs. Beverly C. Snow, Capt. and Mrs. James G. Christianson, Capt. and Mrs. George Badger, Capt. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Hines, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph S. Gorlinski and Capt. and Mrs. Alexander T. McCone.

Also Capt. and Mrs. James L. Whelchel, Capt. and Mrs. William C. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Colson, Capt. and Mrs. William S. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Gillespie, Capt. and Mrs. George G. Eddy, Capt. and Mrs. Burrows G. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. John Hinton, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick B. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Jewell, Mrs. N. A. Hemenway, Mrs. Stuart M. Bevans, Capt. Paul Kelly, Capt. Howard V. Canan and Capt. John B. Sherman.

Col. and Mrs. Paul Stanley Bond have gone to St. Augustine for a vacation of two weeks, which will include a visit to Lake Worth. Before leaving town Mrs. Bond was hostess at a luncheon at which she entertained Mrs. Claude Dudley, Mrs. Eustis Lee Florance, Mrs. Leon Grant, Mrs. Edward Wallington and Miss Nancy Hawkins.

Miss Frances Van Keuren, daughter of Rear Adm. Alexander H. Van Keuren, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Mrs. Van Keuren, spent the week-end at Annapolis as the guest of Com. and Mrs. Richard Wainwright and Miss Frances Wainwright.

Miss Emmala James, daughter of Col. William Capers James, USMC, and Mrs. James, also spent last week-end at Annapolis, taking in the athletic sports and the play put on by The Masqueraders—"Label"—given in Mahan Hall, and which (Please turn to Page 588)



MISS ANN LEE RABORG
daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. A. Raborg, USA-Ret., whose engagement to Mr. Ernest Cory, has been announced.

Weddings and Engagements

MAJ. and Mrs. Edwin J. House, AC, announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen LeBrun House, to Lt. John Henry Carter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Carter of Pasadena, Calif. The announcement was made at a bridge luncheon at the Officers' Club, France Field, Canal Zone, where Major House is in command and Lieutenant Carter is stationed. Lieutenant Carter is a graduate of Leland Stanford University and a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity there. The wedding will take place in the spring.

Lt. and Mrs. Roland Omer Lucier of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., announce the marriage of Mrs. Lucier's daughter, Edna Elizabeth Williams, to Mr. John Howard Riley on the eleventh of February at the Community Church at Jackson Heights, Long Island. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Ralph L. Williams of Augusta, Maine. The bride is a graduate of Skidmore College, and the bride-groom attended Ohio State University.

They will make their home in Jackson Heights.

Maj. and Mrs. O. E. Malsbury, Engr.-Res., USA, of Panama City, Panama, announce the wedding of their eldest daughter, Carmencita, to Mr. Calvin M. Bertollette, son of Mrs. Levi Bertollette and the late Commander Bertollette, USN. The wedding was at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on 23 Dec. 1939.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Sylvester D. Downs, Jr. of Fort Lewis, Wash. announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine to 2nd Lt. Chester L. Johnson, son of Dr. Tracy Keeler Johnson and Mrs. Rose L. Johnson of Pendleton, Oregon.

Miss Downs, granddaughter of Mrs. Truman O. Murphy and the late Col. Truman O. Murphy, Infantry, USA, graduated from Sullins College, Bristol, Virginia. Lieutenant Johnson graduated from the Military Academy in the class of '37. The wedding will take place in the spring before Lieutenant Johnson sails for the Philippines.

On 14 Feb. at the Post Chapel at Fort Bragg, N. C., occurred the wedding of Louise Wright Fraser and Richard Dudley Holder. The bride's father, Chaplain Harry Carleton Fraser, USA, performed the ceremony.

The beautiful colonial chapel was decorated with pine and southern smilax

interspersed with white flowers. In each of the eight windows were seven-branch candelabra, the entire scene illuminated only by candlelight. Previous to the ceremony Sgt. Wm. U. Turton rendered a half hour's recital at the pipe organ. This was followed by the Lohengrin Wedding Chorus sung by the thirty members of the Chapel Choir under the direction of Mrs. Wm. Clarke.

The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Coburn of Fort Bragg, Miss Doris Hartman of Fortress Monroe, and Miss Elizabeth Holder of Memphis, sister of the groom. They were attired in becoming gowns of green net with basque waists like those of the maid of honor and of the bride herself. They carried bouquets predominantly yellow. The maid of honor, Miss Ruth Allison Fraser, wore yellow net and carried a bouquet of contrasting Spring flowers.

The bride entered unattended. She was lovely in an ivory satin gown with long sleeves and court train. Her veil of illusion was caught with a coronet of orange blossoms and she carried a bridal bouquet of calla lilies. She was met at the altar by the bridegroom, attended by his brother, Michel Holder of Atlanta, who acted as best man. The ushers were Messrs. Philip Irwin of Atlanta, Ga., David Newell of Bartow, Fla., and Pembroke Brown of Hartford, Conn.

Immediately following the wedding, a reception was held at the Officers' Club which was artistically decorated in green and white. Southern smilax, long leaf pine, and flower baskets of Easter lilies were effectively used throughout the ball room.

Receiving under an arch of smilax were the following: Mrs. Harry Carleton Fraser, mother of the bride, Mrs. Eugene Michel Holder, mother of the groom, the bride and groom, and the bridesmaids.

A three-tier bride's cake, the gift of Maj. and Mrs. Jos. W. Benson, centered one of the lace-covered tables, and later in the evening was cut by the bride.

Assisting as hostesses were Mesdames Asa M. Lehman, Francis S. Conaty, G. D. Gamble, Robert Williams, Jos. W. Benson, Milton H. Taulbee, Maxwell G. Keeler, Daniel Robertson, Henry C. Coburn, Vivian Brown, Jas. L. Gainer, Merillat Moses, Kenneth Allen and B. C. Thomson; Misses Marian Bryden, Lucille Gainer, Jerrill Gossling, and Marguerite Woodberry.

Besides the groom's parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Holder of Memphis, a number of other out of town guests attended the wedding. Among them were the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Edwin Allison Schell of Glendale, Calif.

Mrs. Holder was graduated from Duke University last June. Mr. Holder is a graduate of Exeter and Harvard. The young people will make their home in Durham.

In the Presidio Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., on 10 Feb., Miss Helen Virginia Mountford, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frederick Arthur Mountford, CAC, of Ft. Mason, Calif., was married to Lt. William J. Ely, Engineer Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ely of Claysville, Pa.

The wedding ceremony, carrying out Army traditions, was performed by Chaplain Frank P. MacKenzie. Miss Anne Kirk, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Norman Kirk, MC, played a program of organ music preceding the ceremony. The Chapel was simply decorated with calla lilies.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an ivory satin gown designed on princess lines with court train. The duchess lace which was applied on the bodice, and the coronet of orange blossoms which held her tulle veil, were first worn by the bride's mother. Heirloom rose point lace banded the bottom of her veil. A shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley was carried by the bride.

Miss Dorothy Mountford, who was her sister's maid of honor, wore a pink marquisette gown with a full skirt and tight bodice embroidered in white. A wreath of pink roses and short tulle veil completed her costume. She carried a shower bouquet of shaded blue hyacinths. The (Continued on Next Page)

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ANNAPOLIS, MD.

20 Feb. 1940

Mrs. Enoch, widow of Capt. John M. Enoch, USN, addressed the Navy Women's Club yesterday afternoon in the Mirror Room at Carvel Hall, giving a very entertaining account of her association with the delegates and trip to the recent Lima and Brazilian Conferences. After the address, tea was served at which Mrs. H. L. Maples, Mrs. P. H. Talbot, Mrs. J. B. Heffernan and Mrs. E. E. Rogers were hostesses, assisted by Mrs. R. L. Ware, Mrs. C. R. Lauman, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. T. H. White, Mrs. C. G. Halpine, Mrs. C. B. Olsen, Mrs. F. N. Kivette, Mrs. D. H. Johnston and Mrs. A. L. Davis.

Lt. Comdr. W. A. P. Martin is visiting his family on St. Mary's street.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Meigs entertained at a luncheon on Sunday at their home on Hanover Street.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of Capt. Robert D. Kirkpatrick, USN, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. James A. Logan, has taken an apartment on Hanover Street.

Mrs. Baldrige, wife of Capt. Harry A. Baldrige, gave a tea on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her mother, Mrs. A. G. Smith of Sayville, Long Island.

Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd entertained at a luncheon on Sunday in honor of Mrs. Miles White, Mrs. Charles Carter and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan La Montaigne of Baltimore.

Mrs. James Ferguson left on Sunday for Norfolk, Va., where she will visit her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Jack Williams.

Comdr. and Mrs. William J. Larson gave a cocktail party Sunday afternoon at their home on Porter Road.

Mrs. Nicholas H. Green left last week for Long Beach, Cal., to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles R. Brown.

Mrs. Humphreys, widow of Lt. Comdr. Charles W. Humphreys, has arrived in Annapolis and is the guest of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert A. Knapp.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

23 Feb. 1940

The second concert of the winter series given by the United States Band under the direction of 1st Lt. Francis E. Resta will take place Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in the Post Auditorium. The guest artists will be Mr. Reginald and Miss Gladys Laubin, recognized as the greatest exponents of the American Indian dance. The program will consist of ten numbers. The last number by the band is a "Grand Military Fantasy" edited by Lieutenant Resta. Other artists who will be here for the concert are Miss Margaret Dawson, Mr. Robert Weede, of New York; Mr. Pery Machado, of South America; other guests of Lt. and Mrs. Resta are Mr. and Mrs. George Schoettler, of Long Island and Dr. and Mrs. George A. Resta, of Washington.

On Thursday afternoon and evening in the Ice Arena a Benefit Relief Performance took place in the form of an Ice Opera. The program included such noted artists as Miss Maria Belita, professional ice skater and dancer, from England; Miss Jane Vaughn and Miss Charlotte Walther, first and second ranking Eastern States' Champions, Mr. and Mrs. William Hall, Mr. Leon Kossowski and many others. The local performers were: Mrs. W. George Devens, wife of Capt. Devens, Mrs. Henry R. Kunz, wife of Lt. Kunz, Lt. Lawrence J. Lincoln, also Jane Sather, Mary Devens, Mary Tulley, Charlotte Born, Anne Upham, Jane Cheever, Shirley Griffith, and Johnnie Devens, all children of Officers on the post.

A Costume Ball will take place Saturday night in Cullum Hall, for the Officers of the garrison and their wives. It is sponsored by the Chemistry Department and Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton will receive the guests with Capt. and Mrs. William I. Allen.

Col. and Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat have as their guests for a few days Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Vincent Benet. Mr. Benet gave a lecture to the third class of the Corps of Cadets on Friday; the subject was his book, "John Brown's Body."

Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter have visiting them for the holiday week end Col. Carter's niece, Miss Mildred Marsh, of High Point, N. C.

Last Sunday afternoon in the Most Holy Trinity Chapel at West Point the infant daughter of Lt. and Mrs. William F. Ryan was christened Jean Tracy Ryan by the Rev. Father G. L. Murdock. The sponsors were Lt. Ryan's aunt Mrs. J. L. Ryan, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Ryan's brother-in-law Capt. Normando A. Costello of West Point.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harris Jones have visiting them for a week Mrs. Jones' sister, Miss Janet Humphreys, of Springfield, Mass.

Maj. Gen. John L. Hines (Ret.) and Mrs. Hines who have been the guests of their son and daughter-in-law for a week are in New York passing a few days before returning to Washington.

Mrs. Sherburne Whipple, wife of Lt. Whipple

is passing a fortnight in Washington as the guest of her parents Col. and Mrs. William M. Grimes.

Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Makinney, of the Brooklyn Base, arrived on the post on Thursday to remain over the week end as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Francis A. March, 3d.

Guests of Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Stanton over last week end were Mrs. Stanton's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich Kniffen, of New York and Mr. Marion Sessions, also of New York.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

18 February 1940

At an enjoyable tea party in her Villa Riviera apartment, Mrs. Russell Willson, wife of Rear Admiral Willson, entertained Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Isaac Kidd, wife of Rear Admiral Kidd, other guests being wives of officers attached to USS Arizona. With his new rank of Rear Admiral, Captain Kidd, former skipper of the Arizona, took over his new duties as chief of staff to Vice Admiral William S. Pye aboard the West Virginia.

Pleasantly anticipated by the USS Maryland contingent is the ship's luncheon slated for Tuesday in the Tower Room of Villa Riviera. Honor guests will be Mrs. William S. Pye and Mrs. George C. Logan, wife of Captain Logan, skipper of USS Maryland.

Hostesses will be Meses. Charles Phleger, James Root and J. W. Murphy.

Capt. and Mrs. John Byrne were among the guests entertained last Sunday by Comdr. and Mrs. R. B. Huff at North Island Officers' Mess, honor guests being Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ralston S. Holmes.

Capt. Howard Crosby, commanding USS Portland, and Mrs. Crosby entertained a number of friends for cocktails yesterday afternoon in Army-Navy Club. Comdr. and Mrs. F. W. Muller were hosts in Pacific Coast Club Friday night at a dinner for eight guests. Service staff friends of Comdr. E. G. Egbert, USS Relief, and Mrs. Egbert were invited for cocktails yesterday afternoon in the Blue Room of Coast Club, guests numbering 80.

Aboard the Lurline when it sailed Friday for Honolulu were Mrs. Peter Van Ness, wife of Captain Van Ness, U. S. Marine Corps, and children. They are to join Captain Van Ness, who is attached to USS Indianapolis. Mrs. Hugh Maples, who has been visiting relatives here, is also voyaging across to join her husband, Lt. Maples, and Mrs. J. F. McGillis, with two children, is to join Lt. McGillis after visiting in Coronado.

Mrs. John Dingwell is leaving Tuesday to spend several weeks at Mare Island, where she will be with her husband, Comdr. Dingwell, skipper of USS Trinidad, while the vessel is undergoing overhaul. The couple's two daughters will remain in school here under chaperonage of Mrs. Dingwell's mother, Mrs. T. L. Crouley.

Forty-five guests were entertained yesterday afternoon in Coast Club when Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry D. Templeton were hosts at a cocktail party.

Junior officers of USS Pennsylvania and their feminine guests dined last evening aboard the ship and went later to Pacific Coast Club for dancing, the party including 100. The ship's orchestra played music for the dancers in the Tudor Room of the club. Ens. R. G. Crommelin was in charge of arrangements.

Wives of Philadelphia officers met Tuesday in Lakewood Country Club for their ship's luncheon, Meses. Travis Hinson and Joel E. Brown being committee hostesses.

SAN DIEGO-CORONADO AREA, CALIF.

21 February 1940

With the coming of annual spring maneuvers in April and the arrival of orders for many of the officers, San Diego and Coronado hostesses have started a gay round of parties and farewell affairs.

First in the series of parties to be given by Mrs. C. J. Chappell, wife of Major Chappell, USMC, was a bridge luncheon at the North Island Commissioned Officers' Mess on Tuesday, 20 Feb.

Covers were laid for Mesdames L. E. Woods, C. C. Jerome, C. A. Larkin, Ivan W. Miller, L. T. Burke, Janet Merritt, J. R. Bailey, Frank M. June, Alexander W. Kreiser, Jr., O. E. Bartoe, P. E. Conrad, R. K. Rottet, Paul Putnam, H. C. Major, F. O. Rogers, Frank Weir of Quantico, Va., L. Norman and W. K. Pottinger.

Capt. Frank M. June, USMC, Mrs. June and children, Nancy and Bill, will leave early in March for Washington, D. C. where the officer will receive a month's training before going to Guatemala City, Mexico, as naval attaché.

On Saturday, 24 Feb., Lt. T. Burrows, USN, and Mrs. Burrows will preside at a smart dinner party which will be given at the North Island Commissioned Officers' Mess.

New arrivals in Coronado include Comdr. Frank G. Fahrion, USN, Mrs. Fahrion and their daughter, Betty, who come from Newport, R. I. Commander Fahrion is the new commanding officer of the USS Warrington.

Mrs. William Estabrook and her two-year-old son have arrived in San Diego from Bremerton. They will be joined shortly by Lieutenant Estabrook.

The Order of the Bourique (which means burro or donkey) has been organized in San Diego by a group of officers, all having been on duty in Haiti. The first meeting, for men only, was a dinner at Stobel's Bavarian Inn last week.

Capt. T. D. Marks, USMC, and Mrs. Marks were hosts at a cocktail party 16 Feb. at their quarters at the Naval Air Station. Assisting Mrs. Marks were Mrs. Lawrence Kline and Mrs. F. L. Read.

Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Lockwood entertained last Saturday night at the North Island Commissioned Officers' Mess at a dinner and dancing party.

Also entertaining that evening were Lt. and Mrs. J. D. Reppy who were hosts to officers of the USS Winslow and their wives.

House guests last weekend of Comdr. and Mrs. H. M. Mullinix at their Naval Air Station quarters were a group of members of the Southern Calif. Skeet Shooting Association who were in Coronado to participate in the Good Will Skeet Shoot on Saturday and Sunday. The Mullinixes were hosts at a dinner party Saturday night complimenting the visitors.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

bridesmaids, Mrs. Robert G. Fergusson, wife of Lt. Robert G. Fergusson, and Miss Mary Jane Hunter, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Robert Charles Hunter, were similar dresses and carried bouquets of hyacinths.

Mrs. Mountford, the bride's mother, wore a turquoise crepe gown with a corsage of lilies of the valley.

Lt. Harold C. Donnelly, CAC, a classmate of Lieutenant Ely, was the best man. After the ceremony the bride and groom left the church under an arch of sabers formed by the ushers, Capt. Thomas L. Sherburne, Jr., FA, Lt. Charles Billingslea, Inf., Lt. Robert G. Fergusson, Cav., and Lt. Houghton R. Hallock, CE.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Presidio Officer's Club. The post orchestra furnished music for dancing. After the traditional cutting of the wedding cake by the bride with the groom's saber, Lieutenant and Mrs. Ely left on a honeymoon in Southern California.

Mrs. Ely attended the University of Hawaii and graduated from Katherine Gibbs School in New York. Lieutenant Ely graduated from West Point with the Class of 1933 and completed post graduate work at Cornell University. Lieutenant Ely recently returned from Midway Island where he was in charge of operations in connection with harbor development.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Ely will sail 24 Feb. on the Army Transport Leonard Wood for Honolulu, T. H. where Lieutenant Ely is assigned to duty in the office of the District Engineer.

Lt. Comdr. G. W. Allen, USN, and Mrs. Allen of Coronado, Calif., announce the marriage on 10 Feb. of their daughter, Mary Winifred, to Lt. William Edward Gise, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gise of Hollywood, Calif.

The bride was smartly attired in a wool suit of dusty rose trimmed with lynx. Her accessories and hat were navy blue and she wore a corsage of orchids.

Mrs. Gise is a graduate of Virginia Intermont College while Lieutenant Gise was graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles. He is attached to an aircraft unit of the Fleet Marine Force at North Island, Calif.

Lt. and Mrs. Gise are at home to friends at the Patio Laguna Apartments in Coronado.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Elwood L. Nye announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathleen Patricia Nye to Cadet Stanton Thomas Smith, Jr., son of Maj. and Mrs. Stanton Thomas Smith, of Randolph Field, Tex.

Miss Nye attended the University of Colorado and is a graduate of the Colorado Woman's College, in Denver, Colo. Cadet Smith, Jr., is a member of this year's graduating class at the United States Military Academy. The wedding will take place in the Cadet Chapel at West Point in June.

Miss Katherine Bernice MacNeil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James MacNeil, of New York, was married to Lt. James

O. McCray, son of Mr. and Mrs. James McCray, of Baker, Ore., on 18 Feb. at four o'clock, in the Most Holy Trinity Chapel, at West Point. The Rev. Father George Murdock officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and wore a gown of chantilly lace fashioned in empire style, with a long train. Her short veil was fastened to a tiara of pearls and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Margaret Pisconte, of New York was the bride's only attendant. She was attired in a gown of net shading from pink to lavender and she carried a muff of sweetpeas in the matching shades.

Cadet Burton L. McKenzie, of this year's graduating class was the best man and the ushers were Cadets James Taylor, William Wright, Melvin Rosen, Richard Mabee, John Root and Robert Tuttle.

A reception followed immediately after the ceremony at the Thayer-West Point Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. MacNeil received with the wedding party.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCray will sail Tuesday on the USAT Republic for the Canal Zone where Lieut. McCray is stationed. He is a graduate of the United States Military Academy of the class of 1939.

Two Tokyo Posts Open

There will exist two vacancies in Tokyo, Japan, this summer for duty as students in the course in the Japanese language, one for a naval officer and one for an officer of the Marine Corps.

Attention of naval officers desiring this duty is invited to the requirements of Article E-1401, Bureau of Navigation Manual. Requests from officers of the classes of 1933 to 1937, inclusive, who are otherwise qualified, will be considered for this duty. Officers of the above-mentioned classes who have previously submitted requests are invited to re-submit them if they desire to be considered. An exception to Article E-1401 is being made this year which permits officers having but three years' service after graduation to be eligible for this detail.

All candidates for this detail should submit applications by mail or radio to reach the Department prior to 15 April.

For the Attention of Purchasing Officers of the Services and the C. C. C.

The Firms listed below, and carefully selected, have high standing in their respective lines, and deserve consideration. All purchasing officers are respectfully urged to take advantage of the opportunity business with them would offer for the Government.

ARMY AND NAVY AIRCRAFT SUPPLIES

Seamless Steel Tubing

SUMMERILL TUBING COMPANY
Bridgeport, Pennsylvania

FORAGE AND SUBSISTENCE

Preserves—Marmalades; Soups—Stews;
Pickles—Relishes; Tomato Products;
Date & Nut Bread, etc.

THE CROSSE & BLACKWELL COMPANY
6801 Eastern Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

MISC. SUPPLIES FOR NAVY YARDS & STATIONS

Engine Cooling Radiators; Finned Copper Radiation; Oil Coolers; Heaters; Condensers

THE G & O MANUFACTURING COMPANY
138 Winchester Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS-DIGEST

1. The German Reports: "Militär Wochenblatt."

a. The General Situation: 3 to 30 September 1939.

As late as noon, 9 September, Premier Daladier addressed the French Chamber of Deputies with an implication that peace might yet be saved; this remark probably referred to Mussolini's last-minute efforts; at noon of the 3rd, however, the French Ambassador, Mr. Coulondre, advised the German Government that its treaty with Poland required military intervention. It was not until the 8th, however, that the German High Command reported initial hostilities, consisting of the loss of two French reconnaissance planes and the crossing of the border by French advance detachments; since that date and to the end of September, 37 French planes and 6 observation balloons were shot down. Ground forces operated in small units, ranging from platoons to companies; on the 12th the French occupied the Birnberg with about two companies only to be expelled by counterattack; in certain sectors, the French were forced to dig in. The actions, however, were distinctly those of minor warfare. On the 22nd, a radio address by Mr. Daladier announced "complete ultimate victory as his objective" but the military measures, on this front, were not conducive to this aim but rather in consonance with an article in "Oeuvre" (5 Aug.) by Marshal Petain, in which this distinguished soldier established an initial condition "Ne pas être battu"—i. e., "not to be defeated" initially, and guaranteed the defensive front as a first requirement.

b. The General Situation: 1 to 31 October 1939.

No further official bulletin of importance was issued until 19 October covering the initial French advance and subsequent voluntary withdrawal: "French rear guards were expelled from German soil between the Saar and the road Hornbach-Bitsch; on the remaining sectors of the west-front, only artillery registration and isolated scouting activity; in many areas, contact with the enemy has been lost, since outposts do not cross the French border." Previous enemy activity had not affected the western main line of resistance, but only the outpost line of observation. The French evacuated the "Warndt" forest, except two heights in close proximity to the frontier.

Artillery fire was limited in extent and effect. There is a single report of a concentration of 80 rounds, medium caliber, on a strongpoint (bunker) in vicinity of Saarbrücken, but without vital damage.

Aerial activity was characterized as equally limited and abortive; the Germans report downing 60 planes, including 12 British types, since the opening of hostilities.

The casual, sporadic character of this warfare is reflected in the relatively small number of German losses: 196 dead, 356 wounded and 114 missing. French losses in prisoners alone were 25 officers and 664 men. At least until the end of October, there was no evidence of British forces occupying an appreciable frontage on the Maginot line. (Militär Wochenblatt, Nos. 16/18.)

Comment: The Illustrated London News of 25 Nov. 1939, shows a number of photographic views of British Detachment entering the gateways to Maginot-line fortifications. In another remarkable action photograph, two French planes are photographed in a dog fight with six German opponents, on 6 November, between Forbach and Sarreguemines, an incident of the general engagement, in which 27 Messerschmitts were successfully engaged by nine French fighters with a reported loss of nine German ships.

2. Swiss Comments on the West Front:

In order to understand thoroughly events on the French front, and especially the warfare of patrols and raids which is now developing, it is necessary

German Reports on Western Front	1
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to dismiss all recollections of the war of 1914-1918, and particularly of the period of trench warfare. If the struggle between the "Maginot" and "Siegfried" lines is supposed to be a "war of position," such as that which the Allied and German armies maintained, facing each other through long months during the last war, the similarity is not complete.

What strikes the veteran of 1914-1918 most, if he had occasion to visit the firing lines of 1939, is the emptiness of the battlefield and the great dispersion of troops, as he nears the front lines. These front lines are covered by outposts, each one occupied by a mere handful of soldiers manning one or two automatic weapons.

French patrols must, or probably will, follow.

As during the period of the French advance, the Germans are using traps. They employ small mines of low explosive power, some of which are even intended to produce only a psychological effect. German patrols, using the same methods, push forward as far as the observation posts of the French outpost line. In wooded or hilly sections, numerous on this front, the occupants of the observation posts, which form the extreme forward points of a sort of network of positions constituting the French lines, fall back at evening. They do this in order to avoid being surprised by enemy patrols approaching under cover of darkness. During the night, the Germans visit the evacuated observation posts and in the morning, when the French return to reoccupy them, they may find some sort of lure—an unfolded newspaper, a jar of preserves, or even a poster. If curiosity causes them to touch it, there is an immediate explosion. It is a type of warfare which exasperates its victims. And it is also the reason why the French patrols move about only with the most infinite caution in "No man's land." (Gazette de Lausanne, Oct. 1939.)



pos. The flanking groups are often separated by intervals of more than 300 yards. Behind these outposts there are other positions which are closer to each other. Instead of having continuous lines of field fortifications facing each other, and sometimes separated by only 50 yards, as in 1914-1918, the opposing positions are today echeloned in depth with flexible and powerful dispositions. Individuals are no longer elbow to elbow in the trenches as formerly, but are deployed in numerous small detachments. It is the extraordinary increase in the number of automatic weapons in the infantry since the last war that permits this dispersion of troops; a company today has firepower superior to that of a former battalion. These advance-posts protect themselves mutually by flanking fire covering a considerable area. "No man's land" is much wider than in the last war. At some points, it is more than two or three kilometers wide. It is consequently an ideal field of action for patrols or reconnaissance groups, which have become extremely active since the voluntary halt of the French advance in the third week of September. On account of the great extent of "No man's land," this patrol activity in advance of the line of outposts has led to a form of warfare which, although not unknown, was not used heretofore on so large a scale, i. e., mine warfare. Mines are planted on routes which

raised this total to four times the World War figure. It is probably contemplated to hurl this black mass against the fortified west-front; this may represent an economy of precious white blood but it is questioned if this soldier material will make a dent against the type of fortified zone developed in the "Limes" or west-wall. The "breakthrough" of interlocking strongpoints (bunkers) requires the most scientific coordination and teamwork of assault units; methodical attrition, fragmentary reduction of each organized locality in the framework of a skillful, step-by-step offensive appears the only promising tactical procedure; the illiterate Senegalese have no place in this form of assault; their World War record is one of creditable attacks, in the initial stages, puffing forward in bunches, preceded by howling scouts waving amulets and charms, only to be cut down by machine-gun bursts.

Vague reports, from French sources, indicate another "ace in the hole": the mammoth tank of 70 tons, with armor plate of 30-mm thickness and an armament of medium and light guns. No doubt that this tank represents a formidable weapon but unlike 1918, the psychological terror of an unknown menace is dispelled; the German army is familiar with tank and anti-tank defense and the defensive zone of the west-wall is pro-

vided with every known defensive device and studded with anti-tank guns of every caliber.

(Militär-Wochenblatt, 1 Oct. 1939)

4. British Reports on the "Graf Spee."

a. In the British tradition. The South Atlantic was an ill-omened place for a ship bearing the name of "Graf von Spee" to operate in. In these waters, twenty-five years ago, the bearer of that name went to his doom, with the bulk of his fine squadron, in the battle of the Falkland Islands.

On 13 Dec. the "Graf von Spee," the latest of Germany's much vaunted pocket battleships to be launched, fell in with three British cruisers, all smaller and much less heavily armed than herself, under the command of Commodore H. H. Harwood. In spite of their inferiority, they so relentlessly attacked the pocket battleship that she ran for a neutral port and was eventually scuttled. The action of the British cruisers bears every sign of a masterpiece of tactical skill and daring, worthy of comparison with the classic episodes of British naval history, when tenacity and good gunnery decided the day. The successful British commander was appointed to the "Exeter," commanding the South American Division in September 1936. Previously, Commodore Harwood was for two years on the staff of the R. N. War College. He was created a K. C. B. and promoted rear-admiral for the action with the "Spee."

b. British estimate of German navy. The British have been rather sporty in their comments, however; in a British broadcast, a naval officer announced: "In the Royal Navy, we have a high opinion of the German Navy and I can assure you it gives us no pleasure to see its good name dragged through ridicule and more by the lack of the Nazi propaganda service." Observers have suggested that the German Navy has recently been expanded at such a rate by the Nazis that the training of the men has suffered. Observers at Montevideo were struck by the youthfulness of most of the "Graf Spee's" crew; in the Royal Navy, there is a saying that it takes five years to make an A. B. Lack of trained men has been advanced as a contributory factor to her failure.

The German Navy has three pocket battleships, practically of identical design: the "Deutschland," the "Admiral Scheer" and the "Graf Spee"; their construction takes about three years at a cost about twice as much as British 10,000 ton cruisers. They are the first ships of such size to have electrically welded hulls and to be propelled by Diesel engines; the horsepower developed by the eight sets of M. A. N. Diesels is some 54,000, giving a speed of 26 knots; reports that this high speed produced by the Diesels resulted in vibration so severe as to interfere with accurate shooting would certainly seem to be borne out by the fact that the "Spee's" 11-inch guns were unable to disable the British ships before the latter drew near enough to bring their own much lighter guns to bear; the "Spee" had 11-inch Krupp guns of a new type, firing a 670-lb. projectile with an elevation of 60 degrees.

c. Rate of fire. The dramatic appeal of this remarkable naval action lies in the re-emergence of the human factor as supreme in an age of mechanization: seamanship, courage and presence of mind, tactical skill, good staff work, high training, ingenuity and resourcefulness all played their part, as they so frequently did in isolated frigate actions in the old wars of the early XIXth Century. There is no doubt that smoke-screens figured largely in the action; another factor, which appears to have been important was the rate of fire of the 6-inch guns of the small cruisers; the "Spee" was able to deliver three rounds per minute from 11-inch guns, the "Exeter" six rounds per minute from 8-inch guns, and the "Ajax" and "Achilles" twelve rounds per minute from 6-inch guns; this, no doubt, enabled

(Continued on Next Page)

Foreign Military News-Digest (Continued from Preceding Page)

them to rain shells in short bursts upon the "Spee" and then turn and elude her slower salvos before they were "straddled"; the fact the "Spee" was not heavily armored meant that a hit by even a 6-inch shell was likely to do severe damage.

d. Observations of German commander. One of the best accounts of this great battle came from the commander of the defeated vessel himself, Captain Langsdorff, who gave unstinted praise to the "incredible audacity" of the attacking cruisers, which did not hesitate to close with the "Graf Spee" and smother her with shells from a distance of no more than a mile. The Captain told the port authorities at Montevideo that he saw the cruiser "Exeter" about 6:00 A. M. on 13 Dec. in the distance, off the Brazilian coast; as he was short of fuel, he attempted to slip away to the south. Suddenly, however, there appeared in his way the "Ajax" and the "Achilles," which, being faster than the "Spee," maneuvered so as to force the enemy battle-ship between them and the Uruguayan coast, thus placing him "between the devil and the blue sea"; thereupon he opened fire on the "Exeter" with his 11-inch guns and she replied with her 8-inch guns. "Ajax" and "Achilles" were still too far away to get into action and before they could get up, he had severely damaged the "Exeter." When the other cruisers got within proper range, however, they inflicted "enormous damage," holed the bow of the "Spee" and battering its control tower. "They aimed effectively," observed Captain Langsdorff dryly, "... taking an extraordinary risk the 'Ajax' and 'Achilles' crossed through a smoke screen which one of them had laid and got within a mile of the 'Spee', scoring effective hits on both sides of the ship..."

e. Speed against heavier armament. This action is professionally most interesting; important factors in naval tactics, armament and relative efficiency in types; at any rate, it will remain as an impressive example of the tactics employed by a group of weaker vessels using their superior speed in an action against a single heavily armed vessel; certain observations are permissible:

The superior speed of the less powerful ships enables them to attack from all quarters and steer an irregular course, to confuse the enemy's gun layers.

The course, though irregular, is carefully laid to permit the maximum concentration of fire to be brought to bear continuously.

The slower heavily armed ship will be continually maneuvering to outrange her opponents.

To escape from her faster opponents, the heavier ship makes considerable use of smoke screens.

Rapidity of fire and accuracy of shooting of the lighter vessel compensates for smaller caliber guns; the lighter vessels attack from several quarters at once.

In the battle off Montevideo, the "heavier armed" vessel, i. e., the "Spee," had a maximum speed of 26 knots, which may be considerably reduced if the ship has been cruising in the tropics for some time, leading to a fouling of the hull; the "lightly armed" vessel, i. e., the British cruisers, had a superior speed of 32 knots. The total broadside of the "Spee" was 4,708 lbs. as compared with the combined broadside of the three British cruisers of only 3,136 lbs.

Naval Selection Amendments

Although the bill containing the amendments has passed both houses, in varying forms, a survey this week indicated that none of the interested parties, the Navy Department, the House Naval Committee and the Senate Naval Committee, has made a move during the present session of Congress to come to agreement. Informed sources in Congress are of the opinion that the Department would be just as well satisfied if the legislation is never enacted.

Appointments in Air Corps

Examination of applicants for appointment as second lieutenant in the Air Corps, Regular Army, will be held as follows, provided that funds are made available under War Department appropriation:

Preliminary examination to be completed not later than April 6.

Final examination, Part II to be completed April 27, Part I to be completed April 30.

Candidates will submit applications, accompanied by photographs and all required papers, to corps area and department commanders through channels in accordance with Section III, AR 605-5, not later than March 20. Corps Area and department commanders will proceed with the preliminary and final examinations without forwarding applications to the Chief of the Air Corps as provided in paragraph 14d, AR 605-5. They will also transmit to the preliminary and final boards all efficiency reports and pertinent records of the candidate. Candidates who are not in the active military service will submit their applications to the nearest Air Corps station.

All applicants who are not in the active military service at the time of making application for examination will be required to demonstrate their proficiency as pilots of service type equipment before the board conducting the preliminary examination. A report showing the flying proficiency of the candidate will be submitted by the preliminary examining board.

Eligibility to compete in the final examination will be confined to graduates of the Air Corps Training Center who are qualified pilots of service equipment and who—

(1) Fulfill the necessary mental, moral, and physical qualifications for appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army.

(2) Are physically qualified for flying duty.

(3) Have not reached the age of twenty-nine years and ten months on 1 May 1940.

OBITUARIES

Col. John W. C. Abbott, CAC, USA-Ret., died at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., on 15 Feb.

Colonel Abbott was born in Irvington, Neb., 25 Dec. 1884. On 12 July 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American War, he joined the 3d Nebraska Infantry and served with Company F as first sergeant until 12 Oct. 1898, when he was promoted second lieutenant. He was mustered out of this service on 11 May 1899. On 15 July 1899, Colonel Abbott accepted a commission as second lieutenant and served with the 30th U. S. Infantry in this capacity to 20 Oct. 1899, and as first lieutenant to 30 June 1901. He accepted a commission in the Regular Army as second lieutenant, Artillery Corps, 20 Aug. 1901, and served through the successive grades, being promoted lieutenant colonel, 1 July 1920, and colonel, retired, on 21 June 1930, following his retirement on 17 Nov. 1920.

Col. Abbott was graduated from the Artillery School in 1905.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edith S. Abbott, of 540-28th Street, Oakland, Calif.

Mrs. Emily Clayton Griffin, widow of Commodore T. D. Griffin, USN, died 18 Feb. at her home, 195 Hanover Street, Annapolis. She had been in failing health for some time, but had been ill only a week.

Funeral services were held at 3:30 p. m. 20 Feb. in the chapel of the Naval Academy. Burial was in the Naval Academy Cemetery. Mrs. Griffin was born in West River, Md.

Surviving are two sons, Thomas Clayton Griffin and Lt. John H. Griffin, USN; a sister, Miss Annie Corkran Claylor, of Annapolis and a brother, Dr. Thomas A. Claylor, of Washington.

Col. Lee A. McCalla died at the U. S. Veteran's Hospital at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., on 10 Feb. 1940. Funeral services were held at Graceland Cemetery Chapel, Chicago, at 3 p. m., 13 Feb. 1940.

Colonel McCalla attended Lake Forest Academy. He was, as a boy, with the

First Illinois Infantry, and during the Spanish-American War, transferred to the First Illinois Cavalry (now the 122nd Field Artillery). Later, he was aide-de-camp on the staff of the Governor of Illinois.

During the World War he was a major in the 342nd Field Artillery, 89th Division. In France, after receiving shell shock and wounds, he was transferred to the General Staff, where he spent the duration of the World War, at Chaumont, France, under General Pershing. Prior

to his death, he was in the Reserve Corps as colonel.

Before the entry of the U. S. into the World War, he volunteered for much special volunteer espionage work against German agents, with his brothers, Paul H. McCalla and Thomas C. McCalla.

He was a son of the late Rev. Albert and Eleanor Hamill McCalla of Chicago, and is survived by his son, David McCalla, his sister, Helen Wayne McCalla, and brothers Thomas C. and Paul H. McCalla.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

CARTER—Born at Huntington Hospital, Pasadena, Calif., 16 Feb. 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Carter, a daughter, Crystal Carter; granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Fredendall, USA.

COUNIHAN—Born at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., 15 Feb. 1940, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. John L. Counihan, jr., USN, a daughter, Sheila Anne.

DAVIS—Born in Panama, C. Z., 13 Feb. 1940, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Davis, jr., USN, a son.

GRIFFIN—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., 30 Jan. 1940, to Capt. and Mrs. William E. Griffin, CAC, USA, a daughter, Anita Marie Griffin.

GULLETT—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 2 Feb. 1940, to Lt. and Mrs. William M. Gullett, USN, a daughter, Anne Randolph.

HORNER—Born at Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., 17 Feb. 1940, to Capt. and Mrs. Matthew C. Horner, USMC, a daughter, Mary Jo.

HUMRICHOUSE—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Feb. 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. James W. Humrichouse, (USNA, 1932), a son, Christopher Peter; grandson of Vice Adm. and Mrs. Harry P. Huse, USN.

MINER—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Monroe, Va., 18 Feb. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Russell M. Miner, CAC, USA, a daughter, Nancy Lee.

MOORE—Born at Bellevue Maternity Hospital, Schenectady, N. Y., 9 Feb. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Howard R. Moore, Inf., USA, a son, Howard Russell, jr.

MYERS—Born at Queens Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., 2 Feb. 1940, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Richard L. Myers, (SC), USN, a son.

ROBERSON—Born at Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., 2 Feb. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William D. Roberson, USMC, a son, William Dean Roberson, jr.

SCHMIDT—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sill, Okla., 12 Feb. 1940 to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. James K. Schmidt, Inf., USA, a daughter, Mary Kent.

Married

BERTOLETTE-MALSBUURY—Married at Las Vegas, N. Mex., 23 Dec. 1939, Miss Carmelita Malsbury, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. O. E. Malsbury, CE-Ret., USA, of Panama City, Panama, to Mr. Calvin M. Bertolette, son of Mrs. Levi Bertolette and the late Commander Bertolette, USN.

CRAW-GIST—Married at Ft. McClellan, Ala., 3 Feb. 1940, Miss Mildred I. Gist, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Emory H. Gist, MC, USA, to Mr. James S. Crawl.

ELY-MOUNTFORD—Married in the Presidio Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 10 Feb. 1940, Miss Helen Virginia Mountford, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frederick Arthur Mountford, CAC, USA, to 1st Lt. William J. Ely, CE, USA.

GISE-ALLEN—Married in San Diego, Calif., 10 Feb. 1940, Miss Mary Winifred Allen, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. George W. Allen, USN, to Lt. William Edward Gise, USMC.

HOLDER-FRASER—Married at the Post Chapel, Ft. Bragg, N. C., 14 Feb. 1940, Miss Louise Wright Fraser, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry Carleton Fraser, CHC, USA, to Mr. Richard Dudley Holder.

MCCRAY-MACNEIL—Married at Trinity Chapel, West Point, N. Y., 18 Feb. 1940, Miss Katherine Bernice MacNeil to 2nd Lt. James Oren McCray, Inf., USA.

SCHORR-NEATE—Married at Ft. Knox Post Chapel, Ft. Knox, Ky., 16 Feb. 1940, Miss Blanche Neate, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Nathan M. Neate, VC, USA, to 1st Lt. Donald M. Schorr, Cav., USA.

Died

ABBOTT—Died at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 15 Feb. 1940, Col. John W. C. Abbott, CAC, USA-Ret.

ATKINSON—Died at Augusta, Ga., 11 Feb. 1940, Mrs. E. H. Atkinson, mother of Mrs. MacMillan, wife of Capt. Roscoe I. MacMillan, USA-Ret.

CATHER—Died in Los Angeles, Calif., 16 Feb. 1940, Mrs. May Haynes Cather, wife of Rear Adm. David C. Cather, (MC), USN.

DAMPIER—Died at Washington, D. C., 17 Feb. 1940, Dr. Henry G. Dampier, father of Mrs. John E. Dahlquist, wife of Maj. Dahlquist, (Inf.), GSC, USA, and grandfather of Midshipman Robert M. Dampier, Fourth Class, USNA.

EARLY—Died at Washington, D. C., 21 Feb. 1940, Miss Evelyn Russell Early, sister of Col. Clifford Cabel Early, Inf., USA, great niece of Gen. Jubal A. Early, CSA.

FINNEY—Died at San Diego, Calif., 17 Feb. 1940, Capt. Earl P. Finney, USN-Ret.

GIBERT—Died at Cleveland, Miss., 16 Feb. 1940, Lt. Col. John Maury Gilbert, USA-Ret.

GRIFFIN—Died at Annapolis, Md., 18 Feb. 1940, Mrs. Emily Clayton Griffin, widow of Commodore T. D. Griffin, USN; mother of Thomas Clayton Griffin and Lt. John H. Griffin, USN; sister of Miss Annie Corkran Claylor, of Annapolis, and Dr. Thomas A. Claylor, of Washington.

HART—Died at Washington, D. C., 12 Feb. 1940, Samuel B. Hart, father of Lt. Col. Franklin A. Hart, USMC.

LEBOEUF—Died at New York, N. Y., 6 Dec. 1939, Capt. Albert Alphonse LeBoeuf, USMC-Ret.

LOWMAN—Died at Orangeburg, S. C., 7 Feb. 1940, Mrs. O. R. Lowman, mother of Comdr. Kenneth E. Lowman, (MC), USN; sister of Capt. Stafford H. R. Doyle, USN-Ret., and Maj. Alexander C. Doyle, USA-Ret.

MUELLER—Died at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 14 Feb. 1940, Mrs. Nancy Belle Mueller, wife of Lt. Col. Clive P. Mueller, MC, USA-Ret., mother of Clive P. Jr., and Sam McRoberts Mueller.

PITTS—Died at Eufaula, Ala., 16 Feb. 1940, Mrs. Ida Foy Pitts, sister of Brig. Gen. Robert C. Foy, USA-Ret.

ROBERTS—Died at Plainfield, N. J., 29 Jan. 1940, Mrs. Jennie S. Roberts, mother of Comdr. Ralph H. Roberts, USN, and Mrs. John C. Munroe of Plainfield. Interment at Tuscola, Ill.

SMITH—Died at Worcester, Mass., 16 Feb. 1940, Mrs. Robert J. Smith, mother of Mrs. Paul Murray, wife of Lt. Col. Paul Murray, Inf., USA; sister-in-law of Brig. Gen. F. H. Smith, USA.

SODERHOLM—Died at Red Wing, Minn., 12 Feb. 1940, Mr. C. H. Soderholm, father of Maj. Nels L. Soderholm, Inf., USA.

THOMAS—Died at Chelsea, Mass., 13 Feb. 1940, Mrs. David Thomas, mother of Comdr. James R. Thomas, (MC), USN.

WALK—Died at Chambersburg, Pa., 17 Feb. 1940, Isaac C. Walk, father of Maj. Arthur R. Walk, Inf., USA.

WATERS—Died at Grandview, Texas, 1 Feb. 1940, Mr. William Crittendon Waters, father of Lt. Comdr. Clarence L. Waters, USN, and of the late Lt. (jg) Hubert T. Waters, USN.

WHITMORE—Died at New York, N. Y., 20 Jan. 1940, Lt. Comdr. George Byron Whitmore (MC), USN-Ret.

MEMORIALS at ARLINGTON

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Society News

(Continued from Page 584)

was so successful it was repeated on Wednesday night.

Mr. A. H. Van Keuren was also out of town over the week-end, going up to New York for the exhibition of Italian art at the Museum of Modern Art.

Mrs. C. B. Hines, wife of Lieutenant Hines, formerly stationed at Fort Myer, now on duty at Fort Knox, Ky., has returned to the reservation across the Potomac from Washington, for a visit with Lt. and Mrs. H. K. Whalen at their quarters at Fort Myer.

Major and Mrs. E. M. Sumner have with them at Fort Myer the former's mother, Mrs. F. H. Sumner of Boston.

Mr. Charles E. Saltzman, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Mc. K. Saltzman, and Mrs. Saltzman have with them at their home in New York, Mrs. Robert Patterson Lamont, widow of a former Secretary of Commerce, and mother of Mrs. Saltzman.

Miss Marguerite Anthony, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alvin E. Anthony of Fort George G. Meade, Md., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. James Donley Gardner at West Point.

Mrs. Charles R. Conard, wife of Rear Admiral Conard, (SC), USN-Ret. was the very efficient director of the play put on by the Washington Arts Club, of which she is an active member, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, "The Florist Shop," the dramatic production was teamed with "Siegfried" another play. The home of the Arts Club is the former home of Monroe, before he became President, and has been said to have housed President Madison and the lively Mistress Dolly Madison, when driven from the White House by the British, before they took up their abode at Octagon House, the Tayloe residence.

Service folk have been rather prominently featured in the entertainment program this past week. Captain Borge Rhode, formerly of the Royal Guard of the King of Denmark, who married Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, when she was U. S. Minister in Norway, or immediately after she resigned her post, lectured before the Zeta Beta Chi Sorority Tuesday on "Why I Choose America." Captain Rhode resigned his commission to become an American citizen.

Miss Virginia Ridgway, daughter of Maj. Matthew B. Ridgway, on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff in Washington, and Mrs. Ridgway, has been a recent guest of Lt. and Mrs. Patrick W. Guiney, Jr., at their quarters at West Point.

Capt. and Mrs. Raymond C. Scollin entertained as a week-end guest at Quantico, Mr. Byron H. Huxy of Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Philip H. Torrey have as their guest at Quantico, Miss Betty Gregg of Newport, a friend of their daughter, Becky, who was hostess at a young person's dinner party the other evening for her house guest.

Major General Cruikshanks, USA-ret., and Mrs. Cruikshanks made a visit to Quantico from Washington last week, their hostess Mrs. Robert B. Luckey, wife of Captain Luckey, who also had as guests her parents, Maj. Gen. Thomas Merriwether Walker, USA-ret., and Mrs. Walker who have now left for their home in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., via Panama and New York.

Maj. and Mrs. Lucian W. Burnham have just returned to their quarters at Quantico after a leave of absence, most of which was spent in New Orleans.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. William D. Fleming of Edgewood Arsenal have had as their guest the latter's sister, Mrs. Middleton S. Barnwell, wife of Bishop Barnwell of Georgia.

1st Division Has Busy Program

Ft. Benning, Ga. — January was a month of tactical field exercises for the 1st Division. Unit training in companies, batteries and battalions early in the month was followed by four combat-team exercises, then two two-day divisional exercises.

Each combat team comprised a regiment of Infantry, battalion of Light Artillery, platoon of Engineers, and Signal and Medical detachments. Combat teams are known by the numerical designation of the component infantry regiment, i. e., CT 18 is 18th Infantry and attachments.

Owing to the shortage of motor transportation, the Division having only about 45 per cent of the motors now authorized, trucks and reconnaissance cars were pooled so that each Infantry regiment and Artillery battalion would have "full" transport in two combat-team exercises, "reduced" transport in the others.

The several combat-team exercises were designated A, B, D and E. Each Infantry-Artillery team had its turn at all exercises, two exercises usually running concurrently in different areas.

Combat Team Exercises

Exercise A comprised the advance of a combat team with reduced transportation (assumed to be covering the flank of a division), gaining of contact, development of the enemy position, execution of limited objective attack, and then passing to a temporary defense. Special stress was placed on the march, A. A. and A-meez, security, advance guard action and the actual deployment, attack, and subsequent organization of the position.

Exercise B comprised an approach march from an assembly position, forcing of a small stream, and the attack and capture of a terrain objective. Stress was placed on dispositions in assembly area, security and the several phases of the attack.

Exercise D involved the movement of a combat team by motor in daylight from entrucking point (EP) to initial point (IP), thence 40 miles to a bivouac area. Particular points in this exercise were the conduct of a motor movement under tactical conditions, employment of motorized reconnaissance detachments, dispositions to meet air and mechanized attack, reaction to attacks by hostile aviation and mechanized elements.

Exercise E was designed to train each combat team and attached truck sections of the Quartermaster Battalion in forming and entrucking for a non-tactical night motor movement, and movement at various rates of speed, both with and without lights. Particularly stressed were convoy operation, control, march discipline, and maintenance of road distances.

Divisional Exercises

The two divisional exercises were designed to test the functioning of the division in an offensive situation, the division advancing to contact, over three roads, occupying assembly areas, developing the hostile situation and then attacking; using only the organic motor transport actually present with the division.

The first phase consisted of the movement by motor, in two shuttles and on three roads, to bivouac areas—each combat-team bivouac and divisional troops bivouac being forty to forty-five miles from the base camp.

The second phase included the occupation of bivouacs and security measures taken therein. The Quartermaster Officer and party marched with the advance guard of each combat team, quickly reconnoitered the bivouac and assigned sub-areas so that when the main body arrived some ten to fifteen minutes later, vehicles were at once directed into the respective areas in the bivouac.

There was no halting on the road; vehicles immediately moved into the bivouac. Troops detrucked and unloaded equipment and baggage. Trucks were then turned around and within less than a half hour were en route to the base camp to get the personnel and equipment assigned to the second shuttle.

Night and Day

Next came the motorized reconnaissance in force toward the enemy. It preceded the third phase which consisted of a shuttled advance by combat teams to assembly areas that had been secured

by the strong reconnaissance forces. In Division Exercise No. 1, the advance was made in daylight. In Exercise No. 2, it was made under cover of darkness. Development of the hostile position and attack thereof, both frontally and by envelopment completed the exercise.

In Exercise No. 1 the enemy was merely represented by flags and a few riflemen. The envelopment by one combat team was begun by a wide motor movement of the combat team that had been held in concealed bivouac during the development carried out by the other two combat teams. Additional rifle and antitank elements were provided; also support by medium artillery.

Exercise No. 2 was to have been a three-day exercise, but was reduced to two days owing to the severity of the weather. In consequence it was necessary to accelerate the development of the action beyond the normal. Students of the Infantry School were assigned to units of the 1st Division and the "enemy force." Members of the Infantry School faculty umpired the exercise.

The enemy defending force (Red) was a provisional brigade that included the 29th Infantry, 24th Infantry, 21st Engineers, 2nd Battalion 66th Infantry, 2nd Battalion 67th Infantry, Company "C" 2nd Chemical Regiment, Detachment (horse drawn) 1st Battalion 83rd Field Artillery, 2nd Battalion 5th Field Artillery (155-mm. how.), Flight B 16th Observation Squadron, and Detachment Headquarters and Headquarters Company IV Corps.

Defending the north bank of the Upatoi with outpost south of the creek, this Red force withdrew all elements north of the creek when Blue reconnaissance forces advanced by motor, detrucked, and attacked shortly before dark. At dark came a simultaneous motorized (shuttle) advance northward by all three of the Blue combat teams. The one on the right (east) flank (CT 16) swung wide with an 80-mile march and struck the Red rear shortly after daylight, while the other two combat teams, less battalions held in reserve, attacked frontally.

An hour later the 18th Infantry (less its battalion in action) was withdrawn from left (west) of the holding attack, detrucked, and moved around the enemy east flank and rear to extend the envelopment.

Tanks Committed

Meantime the tanks, hitherto unavailable to Red, arrived and were committed in a counterattack. Owing to the "destruction" of bridges and other restrictions, they were unable to effect a telling blow before recall was sounded at noon. By that hour Blue's second enveloping blow by the 18th Infantry had struck and was making good progress. However, Blue and Red were so intermingled on the north bank of the Upatoi that Blue artillery could no longer render maximum support.

Many interesting points were brought out in this exercise, notably the necessity for adequate security measures to protect fast motor movements.

Thus ended the January training of the 1st Division.

Marksmanship and Gunnery

In accordance with instructions from War Department, the first three weeks in February are being devoted to marksmanship and gunnery practice in order that this phase of training for the current year may be completed before organizations return to home stations. The 1st Division is particularly fortunate in having for its use during the interim between courses at The Infantry School, all of the excellent range facilities existing at Fort Benning.

During the last week in February and first week in March, tactical exercises for small units are scheduled. During this period each Infantry battalion will have an opportunity to function during an entire day with an attached tank company supporting its action. The Engineer Battalion and Medical Battalion will participate in unit training, with emphasis on the normal activities incident to association with an Infantry-Artillery combat team.

Combat team exercises are slated from March 6 to 15 inclusive. Night as well

as day exercises are included. Each combat team will operate with an attached light tank battalion in one exercise. In another both a light tank battalion and a medium tank company will be attached to the combat team.

Beginning March 18, and carrying through the first week in April, there will be a series of divisional exercises. After that, the IV Corps maneuver.

1st Division Area

A transformation has taken place in the wooded ridges which formerly bordered Fort Benning's Cusseta Road south of its intersection with First Division Road. A visitor or passer-by is now greeted first by block-long rows of cord wood, the Divisional wood DP, then by the messhalls, kitchens, bathhouses and tents of the 1st Quartermaster Battalion. Thereafter appear in succession the camps of the 18th, 26th, 16th Infantry, 1st Engineer Battalion, 4th Medical Battalion, 5th and 7th Field Artillery, each with its motor park, tar-papered kitchens and messes, and rows of pyramidal tents. Turning west on Hourglass Road beyond the artillery area, one comes to Division Headquarters at the junction with Jamestown Road. North on Jamestown Road lie the camps of the Headquarters and Military Police Company and 1st Signal Company.

In the center of this triangular area stands the black tent theatre where the seat sale for movies every evening runs well over 2000. Numerous charcoal salamanders keep it warm even when temperatures fall 5, 10, 15 degrees below freezing, as often has happened at Benning this winter. This huge tent is also used for critiques and for showing training films.

Close by is the building serving both as Division Chapel and recreation building. Additional facilities for recreation are provided in company and battery messhalls, each of which has a dayroom fitted up in one end so that men can comfortably spend their off-hours reading, writing or playing games.

Of course, tents now are floored, heated by Sibley stoves, and are electrically lighted, so that it is no longer necessary to go out merely to find a place to relax in comfort.

This, briefly, is the 1st Division Camp, built by the men who now proudly occupy it. Their pride is shown in the rustic handiwork and landscaping visible in every company street. Ingeniously and hard work have done wonders; they have transformed what had become a livable camp into a very likeable one.

Recommendation for Brevet Sgt.

The following letter of recommendation was written by Brig. Gen. Campbell E. Hodges, Commanding 5th Division, Fort McClellan, Ala., for Brevet Sergeant George L. (Sonny) Leonard, age 6 years: 30 Jan. 1940.

To Whom It May Concern: "Sergeant" George L. Leonard, Jr., first came to my attention in 1934 when we soldiered together at Fort Wm. D. Davis, Panama Canal Zone. Although I was Post Commander at that station, my personal contact with him was limited until he reported for duty at my next post, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Convinced of this young soldier's ability, loyalty, and interest in his work, I was glad of the chance to promote him to "Sergeant" of Military Police at Fort Snelling. He performed all duties in a military manner and took pride in his uniform and equipment, sometimes wearing two pistols, always keeping his M.P. badge well polished.

It is my opinion that "Sergeant" Leonard will continue his excellent service in the Hawaiian Department and will take advantage of all opportunities offered him to increase his value to the service. A soldier of his character and ability should attain marked success.

It is my pleasure to give "Sergeant" Leonard the highest possible recommendation.

SIGNED:

C. B. HODGES,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

Heads A. & N. Stores

Announcement has been made of the election of Mr. David E. Victor as President of the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc., of 730 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mr. Victor, a founder of the organization, formerly served as treasurer and general manager.

Hawaiian Dept. Activities

Oahu's highways, roads and trails served during January adequate purpose in allowing the troop units of the Hawaiian division to carry out extensive field training activities.

Under a varied program worked out at the upland Schofield garrison, commanded by Maj. Gen. William H. Wilson, a steady exodus of infantry, artillery and special units in the command headed for the island's remote regions, finding there, in addition to proper field exercise, ample conditions in which to study defense missions.

Under command of Brig. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison the 11th field artillery brigade forces spent a major part of their month in reconnaissances and the reorganization and occupation of island positions. Movements by the brigade's three regiments, the 8th, 11th and 13th, included visits and occupation of the Waiānāe, Pearl City, the Honolulu sector sites and several smaller zones.

Road marches employing use of the wide Kūia highway to Waiānāe and Kōle Pass, the Kamehameha highway, main Oahu artery, and numerous other roads provided the troops, trucks and caissons with their share of training.

The brigade's radio net and communication facilities came into play for work in several brigade exercises and one with the Division. Overnight camps in several instances brought out searchlights by the artillery. Each regiment staged an Aloha review for departing members at the end of the month. The Hunter Liggett sailed from Hawaii a few days following its arrival on 30 January.

One of the infantry's outstanding training efforts the month of January was the movement of a battalion by rail. The 3rd Battalion of the 19th infantry regiment left Schofield on the Oahu railway bound for Kāhala just before midnight on the 22nd. The unit arrived at the northwestern island defense site early morn and pitched camp. After a day's rest the battalion engaged in a three-day exercise, involving organization of defensive position and action as a covering force during withdrawal to new position.

Other training for the 21st Infantry Brigade, still under command of Col. Martyn H. Shute, and composed of the 19th and 21st Infantry regiments, included lesser field exercises for battalions, companies and platoons.

Brigade communications exercises, trail reconnaissances, attendance at advanced schools for officers, and bayonet training by the 19th Infantry helped round out the monthly program. The 2nd Battalion of the 21st Infantry on 5 January were the first to make the rail movement in the brigade, they moving before dawn on a trip to Waipahu and Brown's Camp on the western side of the island.

The 22nd Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Dan I. Sultan, experienced a varied work month, its smaller units engaging in considerable road marches in addition to firing of different weapons. Aside from rifle and machine gun firing in combat principles the 22nd saw use with the 81mm mortar and 37mm gun. On the beach of Kāhala during the early month the 1st Battalion and M Company of the 35th Infantry fired their weapons at anti-aircraft marksmanship practice.

Howitzer platoon and detachments from the 27th Infantry regiment went to Waiānāe beach for waterborne firing. Scouting and patrolling and the forming of rifle platoons for attack problems also fell the lot of the 27th. Extensive reconnaissances were made by each regiment, officers and even companies at a time making the trails assigned their sectors.

For the Signal Corps at Schofield air-and-ground radio problems augmented the regular communications problems by them and their important role played by the unit in the division communications problems. The 3rd Engineer Regiment were busy with reconnaissances, of many of Oahu's roads and trails. The Chemical Warfare units trained students up at their area in the upper Schofield region in addition to giving incoming recruits the required initial acquaintance with gas masks and appropriate instruction.

Maxwell Field Notes

Maxwell Fld., Ala.—The current three months' course at the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Alabama entered upon its seventh week, Monday, 19 Feb. Among the subjects studied during week were Bombardment Aviation, Observation Aviation, Military Intelligence, Staff Duties, Signal Communication, Air Corps and Staff Duties.

Instructors are: bombardment aviation, Lt. Col. Edgar P. Sorensen, Maj. Randolph P. Williams, and Capt. Ralph A. Snively; observation aviation, Maj. Augustine F. Shea; military intelligence, Capt. Robert C. Oliver; staff duties, Maj. Roland Birn; signal communications, Maj. Frederick Von H. Kimble and Capt. Earle E. Partridge; air force, Maj. Byron E. Gates.

Reserves Take Exams

Thirty-eight reserve officers took the examination for commission in the U. S. Army Air Corps at Maxwell Field during the period 13-20 February. All are on extended active duty training at the A.C.T.S. The examining board consisted of Lt. Col. Lewis E. J. Brown, MC, Maj. Julian B. Haddon, AC, Capt. John E. Pluenneke, MC and Capt. Maurice F. Daly and Delmar T. Spivey, both AC. Those who took the tests follow:

2nd Lts. Rollin M. Winingham, Harry L. Waesche, Walter J. Wagner, Benjamin F. McConnell, II, John B. Martin, John A. Mahoney, Jr., William M. Knowles, William J. Jowdy, James E. Halle, Jr., Walter W. Cross, James K. Boyd, George J. Aubert, Thomas M. Todd, Benjamin M. Sheldon, Edward J. Potter, Robert H. Payne, Wesley A. Anderson, Frank Schiel, Jr., Harry B. Pratt, Thomas C. Kennington, Merle C. Brown, Paul H. Payne, James A. Lee, Joseph F. Brannock, Nolan D. Basker, David J. Munson, Wyatt P. Exum, Thomas W. Hornsby, Seth J. McKee, George B. McMillan, Robert L. Morrissey, Carroll T. Murrell, Rudolph K. Ort, Gerhard J. Schreiver, Erickson E. Shilling, Delmar N. Skow, William Waller, III and Paul Turner.

Father and Son

M. Sgt. James D. O'Donnell, 13th Air Base Squadron, is soon to transfer a military heritage to his son, Private Air Mechanic 2d Class James D. O'Donnell, Jr., who enlisted in the same organization on 18 Oct. 1938. Incidentally, Sgt. O'Donnell has two sons, eighteen months of age, whom he says he hopes to see serving in the Army when they become eligible for enlistment.

Sgt. O'Donnell is to retire on 30 June 1940 after completion of thirty years of active service in the Regular Army.

The junior O'Donnell is following closely the path blazed by his father. Although just a youngster in point of service, about 18 months, he has been appointed Air Mechanic, 2d Class which is next to the highest paid rating an enlisted man in the Army can attain.

Ten Pin Record

Oliver C. Kyle, Jr., rolled a nifty 264 Wednesday afternoon, 14 Feb. at Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Alabama to establish a new air-drome ten pin record, 1st Lt. Louis A. Guenther, AC, recreation officer at the Air Corps Tactical School said recently. Kyle was bowling a friendly game with some of the flying field's youngsters at the time. The previous high of 261 had been held by M. Sgt. Harvill B. Srote since 1 April 1939.

Kyle, 17, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Kyle of Maxwell Field is a lieutenant in Lanier's Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit. His older brother is to graduate from West Point this year.

Retired Travel Pay Rule

The order of the Comptroller General of the United States that Navy officers placed on the retired list are entitled to transportation of their dependents to their homes for one year from date of retirement has been modified by that official to make such travel money available for one year from date of release from active duty.

The modification was made to cover the cases of officers retired but retained on active duty, or called on active duty shortly after retirement, because of the emergency neutrality patrol.

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Sixth Division Concentrated

With the arrival at Camp Jackson, S. C. of the First and Third Battalions of the First Field Artillery from Fort Sill, Okla., last week, the concentration of the Sixth Division was completed. The training of infantry-artillery combat teams will be a feature of the program prior to the Corps maneuvers. Divisional combat teams will be as follows: Team No. 1, First Infantry and First Battalion, First Field Artillery; Team No. 2, Twentieth Infantry and Second Battalion, First Field Artillery; Team No. 3, Third Infantry and Third Battalion, First Field Artillery.

Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott, the Division Commander, addressed the legislature of South Carolina at the State House in Columbia, on 14 Feb. explaining the organization of the triangular division, how the old and new divisions compare in organization, and also pointing out how the current maneuvers may have an effect on future organization.

Lt. Col. Harry L. Reeder, IGD, is making the annual inspection of troops, which began last week.

The present strength of the division is 364 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 8,220 enlisted men. With the arrival of fifty-one officers just graduated from various service schools, the commissioned strength has been augmented as follows: thirty-two from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth; thirteen from the Infantry School at Fort Benning; two each from the Quartermaster School at Philadelphia and the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir; and one each from the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill and the Signal School at Fort Monmouth.

The first group of officers and enlisted men passed through the newly constructed gas chamber 15 Feb. Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier, adjutant general of South Carolina was present and participated in the demonstration.

Capacity crowds are being entertained at the Township Auditorium in Columbia by the Divisional boxing tournaments arranged under the supervision of Capt. A. F. Gilmarin, 20th Infantry, camp athletic officer. Leading the camp competition at present is the Twentieth Infantry with 750 points, and the next two organizations are the First Field Artillery with 560, and the Third Infantry with 445 points, respectively. Golf tournaments for the officers and men of the division are being held by the regiments, and the Columbia schools have been very generous in allowing units of the division the use of their gymnasiums and equipment for other sports.

9th Corps Area Using Reserves

One hundred fifty-eight Reserve officers of the Ninth Corps Area have been ordered to active duty with units of the Regular Army for a period of six months. It was announced at the Headquarters of Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Ninth Corps Area, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The officers selected for this period of active duty, all second lieutenants, reported on 18 Feb. They are classified as to arms and branches of the service as follows:

Infantry	18
Cavalry	6
Field Artillery	55
Coast Artillery Corps	64
Signal Corps	1
Quartermaster Corps	14
	158

Practically all of these officers, other than those assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps, were ordered to active duty with the 3rd Division, now concentrated at Camp Ord, Calif., for extended field training.

Active duty for one year with Regular Army units and in Army hospitals is also available to 139 Medical Department Reserve captains and first lieutenants of the Ninth Corps Area. Of the 139 Medical Department Reserve officers desired for active duty, 124 are to be from the Medical Corps, 13 from the Dental Corps, and 2 from the Veterinary Corps.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since 16 February 1940.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Thompson Lawrence, Inf., No. 44. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Thompson Lawrence, Inf., No. 44. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Freeman W. Bowley, F. A., No. 45.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—William E. Lynd, A.C., No. 51. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—William E. Lynd, A.C., No. 51. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Ernest L. McLendon, Inf., No. 52.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Ralph E. Cruse, C.E., No. 102. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Lewis T. Ross, C.E., No. 103. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Charles F. Balsh, C.E., No. 104.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—William J. Church, Jr., A.C., No. 42. Last nomination to the grade of 1st Lt.—Henry W. Hurley, C.E., No. 18.

Non-Promotion List

No promotions since last report.

Warrant Officers

511 on the eligible list to be Warrant Officers. Appointment have been made through Herman Schramm on the eligible list. Warrant Officer Melville B. Oakham, died 20 Feb. 1940.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

The March issue of the Bulletin issued by the Federal Reserve Board shows declines in industrial activity, retail trade, industrial production, steel ingot, glass and lumber, woolen textiles, construction contracts, and factory employment and pay rolls, and prices of copper, lead, silk and other basic industrial materials. There were increases in automobile production, machinery industries activity, cotton textiles, coal production, petroleum output, exports to the United Kingdom, and the monetary gold stock, which gained \$287 millions during January and \$132 millions during the first two weeks of February. The Board's industrial production index dropped sharply from the high level of 128 in December to 120 in January. A further sharp reduction in the index is predicted for February. The stimulus of the war was responsible for the maintenance of our position last year as a country with a large surplus of merchandise exports over imports, which accounted for the continuance of gold receipts. The net amount of gold received during 1939 was \$3,040 billions as compared with \$1,640 billions during 1938.

The United States Chamber of Commerce is far more optimistic than the figures of the Federal Reserve Board show. It points out that the Board's index for January was the highest of any January in the country's history, and it predicts this likewise will be true of February, the month of the winter solstice for answers. The Chamber further points out that the adverse factors as exist today, such as the European war, are not likely to have results such as were produced by domestic influences in 1937.

In order to pay for purchases of war supplies and other merchandise, England and France were compelled to draw upon their dollar resources. To control the liquidation of American securities, the British Government has required holders of sixty high grade stocks to turn them over to its Treasury at current prices. It is expected that as a result of government ownership, a more orderly liquidation will occur than was possible with private ownership, and the British authorities have given assurances that the total volume of sales will continue at the average volume of recent months.

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MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

Transfer of eight vessels owned by United States Lines to Belgian registry was approved this week after U. S. Lines had notified the Maritime Commission that it had negotiated a sale for the vessels to a Belgian corporation.

U. S. Lines owns 40 per cent of the stock of the Belgian corporation, Societe Maritime Anversoise.

The vessels covered by the transfer, President Harding, American Trader, American Merchant, American Farmer, American Banker, American Traveller, American Shipper and American Importer, have been laid up as a result of the Neutrality Act. Originally it was planned to transfer them to Panama, but under protests of Congressmen and the State Department that this would violate the spirit of the Neutrality Act, U. S. Lines withdrew its application. Transfer to Norway was then negotiated by U. S. Lines, but balked by German objections.

Ship Launched—Two Finished

The combination freight and passenger ship Delorleans, was launched at the Sparrows Point plant of Bethlehem Steel Company on 17 Feb. while during the past two weeks two ships constructed under the Maritime Commission's program have been completed and delivered to their operators.

The tanker Esso Annapolis, 24th vessel to be completed under the 500-ship program, was delivered by Bethlehem Steel Company to Standard Oil of New Jersey on 26 Jan. The C-2 cargo ship Santa Ana, 25th vessel under the program, was delivered by Newport News SB and DD Company to Grace Line for service from North Atlantic ports to west coast of South America.

The Delorleans will be operated by the Mississippi Shipping Company from New Orleans to South America.

No Action Yet on Bids

No action has been taken yet by the Maritime Commission on acceptance of bids for purchase or charter of its last two shipping lines, though such action is expected within a few days.

On 7 Feb. the commission received two bids for purchase and two bids for charter of the Pioneer Line's Australian and Far East services from North Atlantic ports.

On 14 Feb. it opened bids for charter of the new Puget Sound Orient Line. American President Lines offered \$1,027.50 for trade name and good will, against \$1,000 offered by the reorganized American Mail Line, which formerly operated a service from Puget Sound ports to the Orient with "President" type ships.

American President offered \$12,343.10 a month charter hire for the six vessels on the run, and offered to replace with five C-1 ships, three of which would be purchased and two chartered.

American Mail offered \$2,880 to \$3,170.38 for each of the six vessels and offered to replace with four ships, two C-3's or C-1's which they would purchase and two which they would charter.

Best Cadet Named

The Pacific Argentine Brazil Line, operating from Pacific Coast ports to South America, has informed the Maritime Commission of the selection of Deck Cadet Donald A. Thornton as outstanding cadet on its five vessels. Ten United States Maritime Commission cadets are now employed by the Pacific Argentine Brazil Line.

Cadet Thornton was appointed to the SS West Nilus on 3 July 1937, and is now serving on the SS West Ivis. He is a graduate of Corvallis High School and attended Oregon State College.

Mr. Charles L. Wheeler, executive vice president of the line, presented Cadet Thornton with the outstanding service pin aboard the SS West Ivis on 7 Feb. 1940.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Naval Legislation

Informed sources at the Capitol said late this week that the President has requested that no additional general naval legislation be introduced or pushed to enactment at this session of Congress.

It was said that this applies to Navy reorganization, as well as any other legislative moves. Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said this week that he has made no definite plans for extended hearings on any legislation. The Naval Affairs subcommittee will, of course, continue its study of Navy reorganization but it is not expected that a bill to implement their findings will be presented to the House.

Marine Selection Study

The special subcommittee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee appointed to investigate into the method of selecting brigadier generals of the Marine Corps did not meet this week due to lack of opportunity, but the Senate confirmed the names of the Marine generals that it had delayed action on.

On Monday, 19 Feb., the confirmation of Major General Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps was announced, as well as the confirmation of Holland M. Smith, Philip H. Torrey, Ross E. Rowell, John Marston and Samuel M. Harrington to be brigadier generals.

These nominations had been before the Senate since 4 Jan. 1940 without action, and it was through this delay that the dissatisfaction with the selections made became known.

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Seek Lighter-Than-Air Program

In response to a directive from Secretary Edison to "draft a program to be adopted by the Navy Department regarding lighter-than-air," a special board composed of Rear Adm. Ernest I. King, USN, of the General Board, and Capt. Garland Fulton, USN, of the Bureau of Aeronautics, has recommended:

1. Construction immediately of one 3,000,000 cubic foot rigid airship for training and further development of plane-carrying functions.

2. Keep the very large airship (7,000,000 cubic foot class) in the naval picture, but defer immediate construction in favor of urging early building of large commercial airships to which aid should be given to insure their usefulness as naval auxiliaries.

3. Build at least two (preferably four) non-rigids per year until a moderate peacetime complement is attained.

4. Extend airship facilities.

5. Establish personnel policies to insure continuity and to show that airship duty is recognized as legitimate and useful naval duty. Retain services of experienced airship officers who are fitted.

The board laid down a five year program of development at a total cost of only \$10,100,000, including the construction of two blimps in 1941 and three to four each year thereafter, construction of rigid airships, experimental shore facilities, and maintenance and operating costs.

"The Navy Department stands, in the public mind at least," the report stated, "as the custodian of the development of one of the two major branches of the science of aeronautics. It owes an answer to the public on its stewardship in this matter. Unless and until there is adequate evidence on which to premise such an answer, a proper one can not be made."

Not Given Most Promising Roles

"The operations assigned to rigid airships with the Fleet," the Board stated, "were not such as to develop the airship's most promising roles—i.e., those of strategic scouting or information seeking and of airplane carrying. The opinions frequently heard as to the doubtful value of rigid airships for naval work are chiefly based on the results attained in tactical work in proximity to combat areas, rather than based on consideration of what airships can well do if utilized in ways appropriate to their particular characteristics, as is done in the case of other ships and aircraft."

Conclusions

Excerpts from the conclusions of the board follow:

"There is need for a National Policy with reference to the Lighter-than-Air branch of Aeronautics."

"The Navy Department currently holds obligation to the United States for practically all developments in the lighter-than-air branch of aeronautics (except observation and barrage balloons). The status of these developments is one of partial completion and incomplete evidence."

"For the past five years the lighter-than-air situation in the Navy has either been static or growing worse due to uncertainties as to the attitude or future policies of the Department with reference to lighter-than-air matters. This indefiniteness in the Navy Department's position has been a handicap not only as relates to the Department's own program, but has served also to retard or discourage the development and establishment of commercial airship service and the availability of such airships as naval auxiliaries."

"In adequate helium supplies, the United States has an asset which other nations do not possess."

"There is need now, not only for determining the Navy Department's policy towards lighter-than-air matters, but for the promulgation and acceptance of this policy in such manner as to end the uncertainties which have existed for the past several years."

"The re-statement of Naval policy recommended by the General Board in February 1937, reaffirmed in October, 1939, is considered sound, viz.,

"To build and maintain non-rigid airships in numbers and classes adequate for coastal patrol and other essential naval purposes."

"To explore the possibilities of developing rigid airships to meet naval requirements, to cooperate with other agencies in developing large commercial airships and to continue personnel training."

"The total effort expended on lighter-than-

air developments in the past twenty years is infinitesimal in comparison with the effort expended in other aeronautical developments. Definite improvements in lighter-than-air equipment are available, ready for application."

"The experiences to date in use of rigid airships do not justify a final verdict against the utility of the rigid airship as a naval tool. Rigid airships, as operated by the Navy, were not utilized so as to demonstrate adequately their value in scouting work. The promising development of operating airplanes from airships was arrested before its full possibilities could be appraised. There are other developments, applicable to airships, which are promising."

"The large plane-carrying airship for naval purposes offers decided possibilities for appropriate usefulness in war commensurate with the risk and costs involved."

"The potential value to the Navy of commercial airships is analogous to the value of other naval auxiliaries now part of our merchant marine. The potential value of such commercial airships is sufficient to justify governmental financial aids to bring about the establishment of American commercial airship services. It is considered to be the Navy's duty to assist in all proper ways in bringing about the establishment of commercial airship services. Furthermore, whatever responsibilities the Navy holds directly or inferentially towards commercial airship development should either be vigorously exercised or turned over to some other agency able to foster them—or the commercial airship field should be abandoned to foreign-flag operators who undoubtedly will come to the fore as soon as the present European war is terminated."

"Non-rigid airships, or blimps, have demonstrated Naval value. They are useful for coastal and harbor patrol work, and for the escort and control of shipping. They are an economical means of meeting certain patrol requirements. Further construction of this type of airship is warranted, as is extension of facilities from which to operate them, until important coastal areas are adequately covered."

"The spasmodic nature of the Navy's airship efforts during the past has not been conducive to building up a satisfactory situation with reference to personnel adequately trained and equipped to carry on airship work. A clarification of the Navy's position with reference to airship matters should go far towards correcting this situation and, therefore, detailed recommendations are not included here other than to point out that personnel matters should be administered so as to be consonant with the Navy Department's policy towards airships."

"From every standpoint, a clarification of the Navy Department's position on lighter-than-air matters is essential."

Reserve Officers Meet

Nearly 100 members of Congress and 200 Reserve officers and their guests heard Secretary of War Woodring last Friday night outline probable duties of Reserve officers in a major emergency. Reserve officers, he said, would be called from their assigned "paper" units to fill out the National Guard and Regular Army and handle duties in the zone of the interior during the first four months of war, and would then, if possible, be relieved by newly-commissioned officers, to return to the Reserve units.

This two-fold job was necessary, the Secretary said, because the Officers' Reserve Corps can be no larger than can be trained efficiently in peace time.

Mr. Woodring's speech was the highlight of the annual banquet of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, which climaxed a three-day meeting of the National Council of that organization.

Other speakers at the dinner included Senator Minton of Indiana, of the Senate Military Affairs Committee; Representative May of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee; and Representative Snyder of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on Military Affairs. General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Charles Thompson, executive for reserve affairs, also were introduced. Guests included officers and members of the association, Senators, Congressmen, and ranking Army officers.

Preceding the banquet, General Marshall discussed improvements being made in the Army, over a National Broadcasting Company network, speaking from the studios of that company.

Selections by the United States Army Band orchestra, conducted by Capt. Thomas F. Darcy, and parading of the colors preceded the dinner. Col. Edward

S. Bres, Engr. Res., president of the Reserve Officers' Association, presided, and Maj. Norman A. Imrie, ORC, was toastmaster.

Secretary Woodring dispensed with generalities, to discuss specifically the role of the Reserve officer in war. He declared:

Let us face the facts. Almost immediately upon the outbreak of war it will be essential to augment the officer personnel of the Regular Army and the National Guard. It will be essential to reinforce the commissioned personnel of our overseas garrisons. It will be essential to provide commissioned replacements for the casualties suffered by the battling elements of the Initial Protective Force. There will be but one source available to provide for these essentials—the Officers' Reserve Corps, to the extent of 20,000 of its members, prepared on M-Day for combat functions with combat units.

Then, existing service and supply installations must be enlarged; new installations must be established as demanded by the military situation. Reception centers, enlisted replacement centers, unit training centers—all non-existent in time of peace—must be organized. Provision must be made for new depots, arsenals, hospitals and, possibly, even ports of embarkation. Are these not matters of first priority if we are to contemplate the successful prosecution of a major conflict? Can the slender ranks of the Regular Army and the National Guard exist at the front unless valiantly supported by the personnel of a well-organized zone of the interior? Where but from the Reserves can come the great bulk of the experienced personnel initially required for the successful operation of the installations upon which the combat troops will be completely dependent for support?

The total number of Reserve Officers required—yes, demanded—for the essential duties I have enumerated during a period of four months or so following the outbreak of an emergency will approximate 60,000. In other words, the Reserve Officer, indeed, has become very much of an M-Day man; he is a very vital link in the chain of the "Army in being."

Discussion of this feature of mobilization assignments has, naturally, aroused concern among Reserve Officers as to the effect upon constituted units of the Organized Reserves. There is some apprehension that, upon the advent of war, long-established peace-time organizations may be so drained of experienced commissioned personnel as to lose their identity. Let me assure you that the War Department is most desirous of avoiding disruption of those units. So far as practicable, it is our intention to take full advantage of those manifold benefits which accrue from the maintenance of Reserve units—units which have functioned as such for over two peace-time decades. As I stated before this gathering last year, pride and tradition would prove invaluable morale factors were a military situation to arise which demanded that the enlisted ranks of units of the Organized Reserves be filled. By every means in its power, the War Department desires to retain to the utmost the interest and enthusiasm of the Reserve Officer for his own unit. . . .

It is axiomatic that the early period of mobilization is critical. After four months have elapsed, it is probable that there will become available a considerable number of officers who have been commissioned from schools for the training of officer candidates. Those officers will be available to replace many officers from the Regular Army, the National Guard and particularly the Officers' Reserve Corps, initially assigned to zone of interior duties. . . .

Naturally, in its planning the War Department seeks to establish a procedure which will assure the return of Reserve Officers to the units of the Organized Reserves, with which they have served loyally and faithfully in time of peace—to units, the battlefield morale of which will be so dependent upon morale maintained in time of peace. The possibility of achieving this purpose as to particular individuals depends, of course, upon military trends which can not be foreseen at this time. The successful conduct of the war must, of course, be the dominant factor. The War Department can not do more than announce a policy to be adhered to in so far as the course of events permits.

It has been suggested that the War Department, instead of envisaging two roles for Reserve Officers—one for the first four months or so of a war, another for a subsequent period—should attempt to obtain in time of peace Reserve Officers in sufficient numbers to have available at all times one man for every one task. Such a situation, from the war-time standpoint, would be ideal. Unfortunately, peace-time facilities for training preclude the possibility of attainment of any such ideal. Experience shows that we dare not hope that troops and facilities will ever be available to permit active duty training for more than 40,000 Reserve Officers each year. It follows then that the greater the number of Reserve Officers maintained in peace time the less the training opportuni-

ties for the individual. Does it not also follow that the wise policy is to commission in time of peace only that number of Reserve Officers whose emergency services actually will be required prior to the time when additional war-time officers will become available?

Most of the Reserve officers attending the dinner did so in their capacity as delegates to the annual meeting here of the National Council of the Reserve Officers' Association, 15, 16 and 17 February. Present at the conferences held by the council were Col. L. K. Williams, ORC, and Col. Frank E. Low, past presidents of the Reserve Officers' Association; 10 national officers, the nine Corps Area presidents, 43 of the 48 State presidents, and 24 committee members and miscellaneous delegates.

The council heard a report by a special standing committee, headed by Maj. Stanley F. Brewster, JAG-Res., proposing changes in the ROA's by-laws to remove inconsistencies and bring it up to date. The committee's preliminary report was referred to a special committee, consisting of a representative from each Corps Area, for further study.

Reports were also made by Col. H. Harrison Smith, Inf. Res., senior national vice president and chairman of the legislative committee, and Lt. Col. Edward W. Smith, FA-Res., chairman of the policy committee.

Council meeting, banquet, and General Marshall's talk constituted Washington's celebration of seventh National Defense Week, a celebration duplicated by the ROA's chapters throughout the country during the period 12 to 22 Feb. On 16 Feb. coincidentally with the banquet in Washington, the Los Angeles Chapter held its National Defense Dinner, with General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies, scheduled to speak from Tucson, Ariz., and Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commander of the Fourth Army, attending.

No "Militaristic Domination" in Navy Bill

Representative Charles Plumley, of Vermont, member of the subcommittee on Navy Appropriations, told the House of Representatives in the course of the debate on the Navy bill last week that it is up to Congress to decide the size and strength of the Navy and that "it should be understood that we will tolerate no militaristic domination here in the United States, such as obtains in Japan."

"I will not vote," Mr. Plumley said, "to endorse the authorization or the appropriation of expenditures for construction that cannot be made for years to come merely because it seems to some people an opportune time to take advantage of the war-furor-engendering emotionalism."

Continuing Representative Plumley stated:

"There is no emergency now that has not at least existed in futuro for the last 4 years. This proposed naval-expansion program, if what we are now told is so, should have been presented from 4 to 7 years ago, in view of what it is alleged the Navy then knew with respect to probable world conditions."

"The program now proposed might well have been suggested 4 years ago, if at all, if so urgent as is insisted. The necessities now urged as so compelling are very little if any more urgent than in 1935 or 1939, if we can believe what we have heard heretofore."

"The war in Europe is not our war, and the situation has been threatening for years. Our major responsibility is to prepare ourselves for defense. That has been our major problem. It is not new. . . .

"As late as 27 March 1939, Admiral Leahy told the subcommittee that the estimates of the Navy Department, conforming to the usual procedure, were prepared after a detailed study of the Navy's responsibility for national defense and its present means of meeting that responsibility. That is what he said. It is significant. The conclusions reached as a result of the study, and as approved by the Secretary of the Navy, he said, were presented to the various bureaus and offices of the Department to be used as a basis for their detailed plans and Budget estimates."

"The operating force plan," said he, together with the "assignment of vessels in the organization of seagoing forces of the United States" and the "fleet employment plan," are derived from this study and prepared by the Chief of Naval Operations. . . .

"It is interesting to note that no request for the appropriation of funds for the expansion of facilities was made in the 1940 application. . . .

(Please turn to Back Page)

No "Military Domination"

(Continued from Preceding Page)

"In conclusion I am constrained to say that it is time for some plain talk. It should be understood that we will tolerate no militaristic domination here in the United States, such as obtains in Japan, and we propose to step on its head if and when it shows itself.

"We just will not permit any such arrogant assumption of governmental functions and prerogatives on the part of any department of this Government.

"Now, nobody takes any exception to the enthusiasm and initiative of the admirals or of the generals with respect to the orderly progress and development of their respective departments, but when they or any of them undertake to dictate to Congress, as some of them are charged with having attempted to do, they are just out of line.

"I know that we have the finest Army and the best Navy in the world. Each led by men who are fully and completely competent and trained for commanding such magnificent outfits. I am proud of them, and of their accomplishments and their potentialities, but obviously the time has come to remind some of them politely, but nevertheless emphatically, that despite what they may think with regard to their competency, it nevertheless is a fact, as has been said, that military policy is the province primarily of the civil as distinguished from the military power of the state. It is for the civil power to determine higher ends of state policy and to provide the military power with the instruments necessary to support or if need be to defend the policy so adopted. It is for the soldier to advise as to the sufficiency of those instruments, but the determination of policy is not his province save in a state where the military power is supreme or nearly so, as in Japan.

"I hope it will not be considered inappropos to recall here and now what Napoleon said with respect to the clergy when he was criticized for having imprisoned Pope Pius VII. Said he, 'The activities of the clergy must be defined and restricted to their proper sphere, within the church. I will run the state.' As to the clergy, 'Roi, dans le temple, sujet, a la porte,' said he."

Mitchel Field Modernized

The Army Air Corps, with the assistance of the Works Project Administration, has transformed Mitchel Field, Long Island, from a soggy plain into a landing field adequate to meet almost any military needs.

Prior to the WPA work relief program, the landing and takeoff area of the field, named in memory of Maj. John Purroy Mitchel, Air Service, Signal Corps, and once mayor of New York, was a grassy tract that in wet weather was inadequate for the use of heavy, modern aircraft. The field now is criss-crossed with wide concrete runways that provide proper surface and sufficient space for the takeoffs and landings of giant sky fighters existing and contemplated.

Three of the runways, comparable in area to a 24 foot wide highway, nearly 19 miles long, are practically completed. A gravel base, materials for which were taken from a gravel pit at the southeast end of the field, and covered with six inches of high grade mix reinforced concrete was used for the runways. Drainage structures installed along the concrete strips have a six to eight inch grade to facilitate rapid movement of rain water and make the field usable in all manner of weather.

A total of 150,000 yards of excavation was moved in regrading the field; while extension of the runways required removal of the sludge beds of the sewage disposal system to another section of the grounds.

Under another important WPA project at Mitchel Field, the preliminary work was performed for a radio beacon and transmission base building. Approximately 26 and one-half acres of virgin woodland were cleared, grubbed and graded and 4,500 lineal feet of wire fence erected.

A metal sheeted hangar, originally constructed during the World War, has been completely rehabilitated under the work relief program and is now being used to house visiting airplanes. Exterior improvements included new brick veneer over concrete block walls, industrial windows on two sides and one end of the building, and new front doors. Concrete footings and concrete foundation walls were built, as well as a concrete floor at high level. The present structure is 112½ feet wide, 148½ feet long and 46¼ feet high.

An addition to one of the hangar buildings was constructed to provide storage space and accommodations for the increase in personnel and equipment at Mitchel Field since the status of the post was changed from temporary to permanent. The new addition is of brick-steel and concrete, two stories high, 120 feet long and 20 feet wide.

A comprehensive program of general repairs and reconditioning of Post buildings, including officers' and non-commissioned officers' quarters, barracks, hangars, gymnasium and garage also has been undertaken. Included in the work were exterior and interior painting of 42 quarters and 11 hangars, waterproofing, plastering and painting of the Post garage, and plumbing, plastering and tiling of many structures. The buildings had been under continuous use and occupancy since originally constructed early in 1930 and were badly in need of repair.

Twelve acres of the Post grounds were graded, fertilized, seeded and landscaped through another WPA project, and concrete sidewalks also were built.

Two swimming pools and a wading pool were constructed by WPA workmen to serve two purposes. The reinforced concrete structures, one measuring 25 feet by 30 feet, the other 50 feet by 115 feet, and the wading pool, 24 foot square, provide additional reservoirs for storage of water to be used in case of fire and to provide bathing facilities for the Post personnel.

Carter Case

Mr. Oberlin M. Carter, formerly a captain in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week to press for enactment of a bill that would change his military record to show that his conviction by a court martial of making false and fraudulent claims against the government was unfounded.

Joins Columbian Prep

Mr. H. H. Jalbert is now associated with The Columbian Preparatory School, "Puhl's", of Washington, D. C. He will act in the capacity of Public Relations Representative. Mr. Jalbert is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, Class of 1914. At one time, he served as Aide and Flag Secretary on the Staff of the Commander, U. S. Naval Forces Operating in European Waters. Since leaving the service, Mr. Jalbert has been connected with The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, The American Legion Magazine and the Dartnell Publications.

Wins Essay Prize

Annapolis, Md.—The U. S. Naval Institute announces that its sixty-second prize essay contest has been won by Lt. Franklin G. Percival, USN-Ret., with an essay entitled "A Threat and an Opportunity."

26th Bomb. Sq. Moves

Ft. Shafter, T. H.—Necessary housing facilities now being available at Hickam Field, T. H., the transfer of the 26th Bombardment Squadron (M) from Wheeler Field, T. H., to Hickam Field, T. H., has been effected.

Promoted to be Colonel

Col. Robert L. Seitzer, QM-Ret., of the 407th Quartermaster Regiment, who attained the rank of colonel recently, has seen service with motor units dating from the World War. Colonel Seitzer, who lives in Jacksonville, Fla., was a captain in the Motor Transport Service during the World War. After the War, in 1920, he accepted an appointment in the Quartermaster Corps Reserve, three years later being promoted to major, and in 1929 becoming lieutenant colonel. He served active duty training periods in 1924, 1930, 1932, and 1938.

National Guard Activities

Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., one of the earliest military bulwarks of the American republic, was "captured" 18 Feb. in a sham capture by Vermont National Guardsmen who simulated the taking of the fort by the Green Mountain Boys in 1775.

Col. Stephen H. P. Pell, acting "commandant," "surrendered" the old stone fortress to Capt. Arthur K. Tudhope of Company K, V.N.G., Burlington, at 1:30 p. m., within the walled enclosure of the fort. News reel and still camera batteries recorded the scene as the colonel handed his sword to Captain Tudhope, symbolizing surrender.

The colonel then, in brief words, welcomed the Vermonters, explained that this was the fourth "capture" of the old redoubt, and then invited the guests to dinner.

The company comprised 83 men, the number Allen took with him in 1775, but these were skiers, and a score of them were dressed like Finns, in the foreign war against Russia. Led by the white-costumed "scouts" the company went through the motions of meeting an enemy on the ice; of shooting from prone positions, running forward 10 yards and repeating the performance. Then they formed narrow columns and filed up into the fort.

Walls of the fort were lined with New York National Guardsmen and spectators, who also had taken up positions at the foot of the walls, watching, almost silently, as the Vermont contingent skied up through the apple orchard beneath the mute fort cannons.

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